AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
69 and 70 Wabash-av.

ATTENTION

is earnestly directed to the new and seasonable lines to be offered in our

GREAT AUCTION TRADE SALE OF

DRY GOODS,

On TUESDAY, MAY 9, at 9:30 a. m. Fresh arrival of Standard Prints, including Merrimacks, Pacifics, Conestogas, etc. Very desirable Dress Plaids; also Berkshire and Lancaster Ginghams, 4-4 Bleached Cottons, and ½ Brown Muslins. 500 pieces Black Alpacas, 500 pieces Plain and Plaid Sash Ribbons, Spring styles Shawls and Wraps, 50 cases assorted Hosiery. Clothing—A very superior and well-assorted line of custom made goods, and a special consignment in fine Cassimere Pantaloons. Men's, Boys', and Youths' Hats and Caps, including full lines Straw and Linen goods. White Goods and Linens, Gents' and Ladies' Handkerchiefs, Towels, Napkins, Table Damasks, Loom and Fancy Cloths, Crashes, Hamburgs, Nainsooks, Mulls, etc. Notions—Suspenders (new), Kid Gloves, Satin, Spool Silk, Rubber Combs, Toilet Cloths, and Shoe Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Cheap Jewelry, Pearl Buttons, Shoe Laces, National Pins, Ruffings, Flowers, Pen and Pocket Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. Gents' Furnishings, Overshirts, etc. CARPETS—Hemps, Venetian, and Cotton Goods. Also 2 and 3-ply Ingrains.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
69 & 70 Wabash-av.

No. 462 and 464 Randolph-st,

Near Union Park, the entire furniture of twenty rooms, on Tuesday, May 2, at 10 o'clock precisely, rain or shine, Elegant Household Furniture, Parlor Suites, Fine Dressing-Case Chamber Sets, elegant Gamp Chairs, and Lounges, Walnut Wardrobes, Empire Bedsteads, Marble and Wood-Top Bureaus, Marble and Wood-Top Tables, elegant Rockers, Bedsteads, Extension Tables, Dining-Room Chairs, Tea-Trays, Oak Chamber Sets, Hall Trees, Mirrors, Beds and Bedding, China, Glass, and Plated Ware, Brussels and English Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Parlor and Cook-Stoves, Oil-Cloth. The parlor and chamber furniture was made to order. An elegant, fine-toned Piano (Haines Bros.), very elaborately carved, 7½-octave.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auc'rs.

No. 461 West Washington-st.,

Near corner Sheldon-st.,

Chattel mortgage sale of Elegant Household Furniture and Piano, on Wednesday, May 3, at 10 o'clock prompt, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Brocatelle and Rep Parlor Sets, elegant Marble-Top Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Commodes, Extension Tables, Sideboards, Dining Chairs, Paintings, Refrigerators, Beds and Bedding, Parlor and Cook-Stoves, Glass, China, and Plated Ware, Velvet, Brussels, and Wool Carpets, two elegant Pier Mirrors, with Cornice to match, Piano, Stool, and Cover.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auc'rs.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 71 WABASH-AV.,

Will at their regular weekly Auction Sale on Wednesday, May 3, offer an unequaled line of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS,

In all styles and varieties, including a large variety of CHILDREN'S COLORED GOODS.

Catalogues and goods ready for inspection Monday.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

On Thursday, May 4, at 9½ o'clock,

We shall close out a very large and good assortment of

Household Furniture.

BE ON HAND FOR THIS SALE.

Elegant Parlor and Chamber Sets, Sideboards, Walnut Wardrobes, Hall Trees, Easy Chairs, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Lounges, Rocking Chairs and Rockers, Marble-top Tables, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Book Cases, Parlor and Office Desks, Show Cases, Mattresses, Springs, Carpets, Oil Cloth, etc.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SALE.

Wednesday Morning, May 3, at 9:30 o'clock,

At 118 and 120 Wabash-av., N. E. cor. Madison-st.,

200 PACKAGES

ASSORTED GLASSWARE,

WHITE GRANITE WARE,

In Packages and Open Lots.

Yellow and Rockingham Ware,

All-Wool Carpets, Fine Table Cutlery, Cigars, 20 bris Ground Coffee, &c., &c. At 12 o'clock.

PHAETONS, BUGGIES, & HARNESS.

300 LOOKING-GLASSES! 400 FRAMES!

AT AUCTION,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1876,

At our Salerooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE

Desirable lines of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

REGULAR MADE CLOTHING,

For Men's, Boys', and Youth's Wear

FURNISHING GOODS,

Notions, Edgings, Embroideries, Hosiery Gloves, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

ALSO STRAW GOODS.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 4, at 9:30 o'clock, at their Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av., northeast corner of Madison-st.

155 Warren-av.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE

OF

RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WILTON & BRUSSELS CARPETS, PIANO-FORTE, &c.

At residence No. 155 Warren-av., on THURSDAY, May 4, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The entire furniture—Parlor and chamber sets, Wilton, Brussels, and wool carpets, dining room furniture, china, glass, cooking utensils, and everything necessary for housekeeping, all in the best of order, and nearly new. By order of the mortgagee.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S SATURDAY SALE,

Saturday, May 6, 9:30 o'clock, a. m., at their salesroom 118 and 120 Wabash-av.,

FURNITURE,

Carpets, Pianos, Household Goods, Etc.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

GREAT SPECIAL FURNITURE SALE,

AT OUR STORES,

Tuesday, May 2, at 9.30 a. m.

New and second-hand Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Dining-room Furniture, Carpets, and General House keeping Goods.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

RICH AND ELEGANT

Household Furniture

AT AUCTION,

At Residence No. 354 South Park-av.,

NEAR THIRTIETH-ST.,

Wednesday Morning, May 3, at 10 o'clock

Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room

FURNITURE,

Brussels Carpets, Beds, Bedding, Crockery, Glass and China Ware, Laundry and Kitchen Outfit. The entire Furniture was purchased recently new and used only 3 months. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT SALE

AT AUCTION,

At our Salerooms,

84 & 86 Randolph-st.,

Wednesday Morning, May 3, at 10 o'clock

By order of R. E. Wilcox, Assignee, we will sell the entire stock P. Bellinger, Bankrupt, consisting of general stock Tinware, Hardware, Housefurnishing Goods, &c., Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, Tin Pail Covers, Dipper Handles, Patty Pans, Scollop Pans, Plain Pans, Drinking Cups. Also, a general stock Shelf Hardware

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auc'rs.

At No. 798 Wabash-av.,

THURSDAY, May 4, at 10 o'clock,

We sell the entire

Household Effects of a Large Private Residence.

Brussels and Wool Carpets, Mantel Mirror, Parlor Suit, Marble-top Chamber Set, Dining-room Furniture, Range, Crockery and Glassware, Sterling Silver and Plated Ware, Bookcase and Library of rare and valuable books, 800 volumes. Sale unreserved.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

By S. N. FOWLER & CO.,

Auctioneers, 274 and 276 East Madison-st.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE,

at 198 South Clark-st., this morning at 10. Furniture, Beds, Bedding, Carpets, etc., of 25 rooms. Trunks all Brown, Mortgagee.

Parker House Furniture,

corner Madison and Halsted-sts. Entire Furniture, Beds and Bedding, Carpets, etc. To-morrow morning at 10. S. N. FOWLER & CO., Auctioneers. Elmore Smith, Salesman.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 29. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1876. NUMBER 251.

FINANCIAL.

THE

STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

$500,000 CAPITAL,
$110,000 SURPLUS.

The Oldest and Largest Savings Bank in the Northwest. Pays 6 per cent interest per annum on deposits, semi-annually, on the 1st of January and 1st of July. All deposits made during the 1st three days of a month draw interest for the month.

THE

SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS

Of the State Savings Institution were built for the accommodation of the Business Men and Bankers of Chicago and the Northwest. They are Fire-Proof and Burglar-Proof. They are Fire-Proof and Burglar-Proof. Money, Diamonds, Bonds, Deeds, Coin, Bullion, Silverware, Wills, and other valuables taken on special deposit, and guaranteed security. Safes in these Vaults for rent at reasonable rates.

D. D. SPENCER, Pres't.
A. D. GUILD Cash'r.

GEO. C. COOK, Man'gr Safety Vaults.

THE

M., F. & M.

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 75 South Clark-st., Chicago.

COMMENCED BUSINESS 1862.

PERFECT SECURITY AND LIBERAL INTEREST. The Investment Certificates of this Bank are secured on improved real estate, the securities being in special trust. The certificates bear interest payable in quarterly installments, at the rate of 7 8-10 per cent per annum. They are more secure than a direct mortgage loan, and much more available. They may be obtained personally or through the mails, in sums of $100 or multiples thereof, at this Bank.

Interest paid as usual on savings-book accounts.

SYDNEY MYERS, Manager.

7 PER CENT.

Large loans at SEVEN; loans over $5,000 at 8. On and to lend at 8, $1,000; $2,000; $2,500; $3,000.

SCUDDER & MASON,
107-109 Dearborn-st.

8 PER CENT--MONEY TO LOAN

On choice property in any sum over $5,000; under that amount 9 per cent. Funds here. A prompt answer to applications and low commissions. TURNER & BOND, 109 Washington-st.

FIRM CHANGES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Mr. L. J. Rose has this day been admitted as partner in the firm of Perkins & Stern, who will continue the California Wine Trade under the firm name of Perkins, Stern & Co.

S. C. PERKINS,
CHAS. STERN,
L. J. ROSE.

Chicago, May 1, 1876.

REMOVAL.

PERKINS, STERN & CO.,

THE PIONEER

CALIFORNIA WINE HOUSE

HAS REMOVED TO

111 East Randolph-st.

FIRM CHANGE.

We, the undersigned, have this day transferred our interest and good will in the Green Corn Business to Thomas F. Dunton, who will continue the business at 131 and 133 East Kinzie-st., where he will be pleased to see the patrons of the late firm, and other party will join in liquidation of all unsettled accounts of that branch of the business.

THOMAS WIGHT,
WM. H. GOODNOW.

Chicago, May 1, 1876. T. F. DUNTON.

The undersigned will continue the General Commission business under the old firm name of Wight, Goodnow & Co., at Room 16, No. 118 LaSalle-st.

THOMAS WIGHT.
WM. H. GOODNOW.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Warner & Williams expires by limitation April 30, 1876. J. C. Williams and C. E. Fitch having purchased the stock in trade of the late firm, will continue in the General Commission business. The books, papers, and accounts of the late firm will be in the hands of Ed. B. Warner for settlement, to whom all parties owing said firm, and who will pay all claims against said firm.

ED. B. WARNER,
J. C. WILLIAMS,
C. E. FITCH.

The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the firm name of Williams & Fitch, to transact a General Commission business.

J. C. WILLIAMS,
C. E. FITCH.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of E. A. Rosene & Co., in the drug business at 314 East Division-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. A. Rosene will continue the business, pay all debts, and collect all bills due said firm.

S. K. HAANSHUUS,
JOHN HAFSTEN,
EDWARD A. ROSENE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Johnson & Brosnan is dissolved by mutual consent. R. J. Johnson will continue the business, pay all debts, and collect all bills.

R. J. JOHNSON.
T. J. BROSNAN.

May 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have withdrawn from the firm of Armstrong & Egan, and that I will continue the business of an Architect at No. 14 South Clark-st., Chicago, in my own name.

CHICAGO, May 1, 1876. JAMES J. EGAN.

VINEGAR.

Two of the most difficult things to obtain for the preparation of a Salad are

PURE OLIVE OIL & CIDER VINEGAR.

These are offered, guaranteed as represented, by C. TATUM, 146 E. Madison-st.

PRUSSING'S WHITE WINE VINEGAR.

Celebrated for its Purity, Strength and Flavor. Warranted to Keep Pickles. We Guarantee it to be entirely free from *Sulphuric Acid* or other deleterious substance, with which *Most Vinegar* is adulterated. For sale by all Grocers. Largest Vinegar Works in the World. Estab. 1848. E. L. PRUSSING & CO., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ULRICH & BARNES,

Real Estate and Loan Office,

Room 3, 85 Washington-st., have for sale several of the best business blocks in Chicago, in most central locations, and paying a fine income, at decided bargains. Also, large list of improved and unimproved property in the city, and in the suburbs south of limits.

LIGHT CASTINGS

MADE TO ORDER.

Nice Japaned Castings a specialty.

MORRIS IRON WORKS, Morris, Ill.

A COMPLETE GUIDE

TO THE SAN JUAN MINES,

Containing full and reliable information in detail, sent free on application to the Hon. SIDNEY CLARK, Topeka, Kan.

SILVERWARE.

SILVER!

GREAT REDUCTION.

In order to supply the great demand, in consequence of the unusual number of important weddings now taking place, and our rapidly increasing trade in useful and ornamental Silverware, we have purchased for cash, since the late decline in the price of Silver, an immense lot of Tea Sets, Ice Sets, Waiters, Baskets, Vases, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., etc., and are not only making lower prices than any house in America, but will furnish fresh, new, stylish Goods cheaper than old shop-worn articles can be obtained at auction, or in any way, and ask all interested to call and see our stock before making any selection elsewhere.

HAMILTON, ROWE & CO.,

State and Washington-sts.

BRIDAL PRESENTS.

The Finest Stock in the West of Gorham and other makes of

SILVER GOODS,

In Spoons and Forks, and Fancy Ornamental Pieces, put up in Satin and Morocco Cases, making most attractive and useful presents. Also,

ROGERS'

Celebrated Silver Plated Goods. The finest stock in the way of New Table and Ornamental Ware, Cutlery, &c., IN THE WEST.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

FRENCH CLOCKS & ORNAMENTS

OPERA GLASSES.

GILES, BRO. & CO.,

268 Wabash-av.

COAL.

Wilmington Coal

REDUCED.

On and after this date, until further notice, the price of Wilmington Coal will be $4.50 per ton delivered.

Chicago, Wilmington & Vermillion Coal Co.
Wilmington Star Coal Co.
Wilmington Coal Mining and Manuf'g Co.
Eureka Coal Co.

CORSETS.

Get the GENUINE! Beware of Imitations!

THOMSON'S PATENT GLOVE-FITTING CORSET.

EACH CORSET Stamped "THOMSON" WITH TRADE-MARK, CROWN THOMSON'S Glove-Fitting are the most Perfect-Fitting, Reliable, and Economical Corsets made.

RIGHT AND WRONG SIDE OF FINISH. A MUCH BETTER FIT.

They give entire satisfaction. Every lady who has worn them recommends them, and their everywhere increasing popularity induces many common imitations to copy our names and marks as near as possible. Be sure to get the genuine.

NOTICE.—Thomson's Patent Solid Fastening Capped Corset Steels. They are unbreakable, and their fastenings do not abrade the dress.

For sale by first-class dealers everywhere.

THOMSON, LANGDON & CO., N. Y.,
Sole Importers and Patentees for the U. S.

TO RENT.

Desirable Offices

TO RENT

IN THE

TRIBUNE BUILDING.

INQUIRE OF

WILLIAM C. DOW,

Room 10, Tribune Building.

LEGAL.

BANKRUPT SALE.

In the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. In Bankruptcy. In the matter of John Colwell, James N. Colwell, and Henry F. Clark, bankrupts.

The undersigned offers for sale the following described real estate: Lots three (3), four (4), and five (5), in Block eighty-six (86), in State's Addition to the City of Ottawa, LaSalle County, Illinois, together with the two-story brick dwelling-house, as follows: Sash, door, and blind factory, paint shop, carpenter shop, office building, and three-story brick warehouse; also boiler, engine, shafting and pulleys, planers, matcher, saws, and other wood-working machinery. Lists of the machinery will be furnished on application. Bids will be received for the purchase of the above property until Thursday, May 11, 1876, at 3 o'clock p. m. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, and the acceptance of any bid is subject to approval of the Court.

THOMAS D. CAITLIN, Assignee.

OTTAWA, Ill., April 18, 1876.

HOTEL.

GAULT HOUSE,

CHICAGO,

Will furnish the best accommodations at $2 and $2.50 per day. Liberal discount to parties. One-half block from C. & A., P. & Ft. W., C. St. M. & St. P., and three blocks from C. & N. W., C., D. & V., P., C. & St. L. Depots. Old customers, friends, and all are invited.

P. W. GATES, Proprietor.

P. S.—We still make and furnish the best engines and Machinery in the West. Send for circular.

P. W. GATES' SONS & CO., Eagle Works.

SALT.

WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF SEVERAL CARGOES NEW

SAGINAW FINE SALT,

Which we offer to the Trade by cargo or car lots.

ELKINS & WHEELER,
Office, 41 Lake-st.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Schenck Progresses Backward in His Proposed Vindication.

His Own Letters from London Contradict His Testimony.

The Conspirators Preparing Another Mine to Kill Mr. Bristow.

It Will Be Charged with Whisky and Exploded by Mules.

The Confederates Indignantly Table Kilbourn's Proposition to Testify.

They See Only Small Game in the District Real-Estate Pool.

Debate on the Committee Report in the Farwell-Le Moyne Case.

Formal Abrogation of the Extradition Clause of the Ashburton Treaty.

SCHENCK.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2.—The letters and dispatches forwarded from London to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs by McDougal, Chairman of the Emma Mining Company, were the basis of Hewitt's very sharp examination of Gen. Schenck to-day, and they threw a great flood of light on some points of the testimony that were before left in doubt. The first two documents were Schenck's original letter of resignation from the Board of Directors of the Emma Mining Company, taken from the files of the Company in London, and a copy of it in the handwriting of T. W. Park. The importance of these two documents is due to the testimony of James E. Lyon, who, early in the investigation, swore that he saw two separate letters of resignation prepared by Schenck, both in the possession of Park, before either was sent to the Board of Directors. When Park showed him the first one it was with the remark that he would have a better one for the Company. Schenck swore that he

NEVER WROTE BUT ONE LETTER,

except the rough draft which he produced, and that Park had nothing to do with its preparation. Park's testimony was to the same effect. Now that letter, which is in Park's handwriting, has written at the head of the first page in pencil the word "inclosure." Park swore to-day that he never wrote that word there, but a comparison of the penmanship in which it is written with that of the remainder of the letter, leads to the conclusion that it is the same. Then, in the copy made by Park, the word "men" is canceled and the word "gentlemen" interlined in its place, and near the close of the letter the word "greatest" is erased and "fullest" interlined. The interlinations make the letter which is in Park's handwriting

AGREE PRECISELY

with the one Schenck sent to Anderson, Chairman of the Board, but they were apparently made in a different hand from that in which the body of the letter was written, and certainly with a different ink.

Schenck at first testified to-day that the corrections in the Park copy were made by him, but Park interposed and said that he (Park) had made them. But even this did not satisfy Schenck, who was still of the opinion that one of them, at least, was in his own handwriting. In both cases the writing resembles Schenck's rather than Park's, and the ink in which they were made is certainly identical with that in which the official copy in Schenk's handwriting was prepared. In short, the circumstantial and internal evidence is very strong that Park copied

WAS CORRECTED BY SCHENCK

and not by Park. If this is admitted, then there can be no doubt of the truth of Lyon's testimony about two separate letters of resignation. Another indication is that Schenck made the rough draft which he produced when on the stand, and sent or handed it to Park for approval or revision. This Park showed to Lyon. Then Park wrote another letter for Schenck, using the form given in Schenck's original draft, and making some additions. This he sent in a letter or note to Schenck, inclosing with the top of the first page in pencil "Inclosure," as a business man naturally would, and Schenck, after changing the two words, made a verbatim copy of it and sent it to Anderson. That the Park copy was once in Schenck's possession there can be no doubt, since it is understood to have been found among the papers of C. W. Fisher, with whom, in spite of his denial of the fact, Schenck was on terms of great intimacy.

THE REMAINING DOCUMENTS

chiefly valuable because they show the relations which existed between Schenck and Fisher, must be remembered, as the man first met by Stewart and Park on their arrival in London, and who introduced them to the firm of Coates & Hankey, the house which first undertook to boom the stock in the Emma Mine on the market. Fisher had previously been interested with Schenck in other speculations, as the letters recently printed in the *London Hour*, and copied into THE TRIBUNE, abundantly show.

THE FIRST OF THESE LETTERS,

now in possession of the Committee, is from Park to Fisher, and relates to Fisher's settlement with Coates & Hankey for his introduction of Park and Stewart to them. It is as follows:

"[Private.]

"45 ALDERMANBURY, LONDON, Dec. 15, 1871.—MY DEAR MR. FISHER: In conversation with Grant to-day he said he had given Coates a check for £10,000, and that he (Coates) claimed a large sum for common subscriptions. I thought best to give you this information, that you might get your portion before the thing gets 'cold.' You will not mention my name.

"Yours, truly, P. W. PARK."

Schenck had sworn that he never had a business transaction in London with Fisher. In view of this testimony, the following statement of

ACCOUNT BY COATES & HANKEY

is an interesting document:

"No. 34 GRESHAM STREET BANK, E. C., COR. COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, Sept. 30, 1872.—C. M. Fisher, Esq.—DEAR SIR: We have pleasure in forwarding account for this settlement. Credit yourself £197 0s 11d, and credit Gen. Schenck £171 17s 6d, and £368 18s 5d. Debit yourself £220 18s 6d. Cheque herewith £118 7s 9d. We are, dear sir, yours truly, COATES & HANKEY.

THE NEXT LETTER

is from Schenck to Fisher, and is as follows:

"OCT. 2, 1872.—MY DEAR MR. FISHER: I am just off to the country. On Sunday I will expect to see you by 12 o'clock or sooner with certificate for the £800 and all closed. I am under promise to settle with Gregory. If you were in Paris I think you might close out with good profit. Shares were £37 yesterday. Perhaps you are here. If in Paris you ought to get back at once and in time to strike. Yours in haste, ROBERT C. SCHENCK.

The following letters and telegrams show that Fisher had

ACCESS TO THE PRIVATE INFORMATION

which Park send Schenck. The first is a telegram dated at Paris, Dec. 15, 1872. The Duncan to whom it is addressed is a broker in London. The dispatch is as follows:

"DUNCAN, 37 Threadneedle street, London: Close out Emma at best. This is right. FISHER."

The following letter explains this telegram:

"[Private.]

"GRAND HOTEL, PARIS, Dec. 16, 1872.—DEAR DUNCAN: I telegraphed you last night to close out Emma, etc. This is strictly private, viz.: The reason was that I met Gen. Schenck about half-past 7 o'clock in the evening, and he told me he got a cable from Park that morning, telling him to sell out at once at the best price he could get, and that Chesterman & Chesebrough to London the same evening with instructions to consult Gager, who, you and I know, is in New York, and if thought best to sell at once, etc., etc. That all means, as I look at it, that Park will not advance the £12,000 asked for that I told you all about, and that the dividends will stop. Don't you think so? I shall be in my office early Wednesday forenoon, and Emma may be a good bear. I am, I hope, doing good here. I inclose a note to Tooks, which send by one of my boys, and see what he says. Truly yours, C. M. FISHER."

"P. S. Put Tooks's letter in an envelope. Let Davis, or Wallington, or some one else, superscribe."

THE NEXT TELEGRAM,

was dated one day later, and was as follows:

"DUNCAN, 37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON: Sell 1,000 more. Dividend will be passed. FISHER."

The following letter refers to the same matter:

"GRAND HOTEL, 19th December, 1872.—DEAR DUNCAN: I can't get home before Saturday. I hope to do some good by staying here, however. I have passed as to Emma, and to-day Tooke and will [illegible] or send to him. [Private.] General interrogated Chesebrough to-day to sell 1,000, as "I" had telegraphed; hence I telegraphed you in haste for the mail. Yours truly, C. M. F."

Gen. Schenck has also testified that he had

NO COMMUNICATION WITH THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

of the Emma Mine after his resignation. The following telegram, dated at Paris, Dec. 17, 1872, has been found among the files of the Emma Mining Company, and the original is now in the hands of the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

"*Anderson, Chairman Emma Silver Mining Company, Queen Victoria street, London:* As shareholder I implore the Board not to suspend dividends.

"SCHENCK."

The next day Schenck telegraphed again to Anderson as follows:

"*Anderson, Chairman Emma Silver Mining Company, Queen Victoria street, London:* Dividends are declared. Will willingly lend mine to Company.

"SCHENCK."

The following was the answer to this dispatch, a copy of which was sent to the address given and also to the American Legation at Paris:

"*Gen. Schenck, Westminster Hotel, Rue de la Paix, Paris:* Thanks for offer. Wingfield, a Director, crossing to see you Friday morning to arrange."

These letters were not placed in evidence on account of an objection made by Chittenden, counsel for Schenck and Park.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.—Gen. Schenck was before the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day. Representative Newell placed in the hands of Gen. Schenck the original letter sent to the Chairman of the Emma Mining Company, resigning his position as Director, and also a copy of it in the handwriting of Park.

Mr. Hewitt examined Gen. Schenck, who said this letter of resignation sent to the Company was all in his own handwriting, date, body, signature, and all. It was his own composition, written at his own suggestion, without anybody's help. In writing out his resignation from the original draft it seemed that he interpolated the words "in consenting to become a Director I know that I have exercised a private and individual right in no way incompatible with public or official duty, but I prefer to take away from some who have criticised me even a pretext for their commonplace attacks." Gen. Schenck said the paper submitted by Hewitt seemed to be

A COPY OF HIS RESIGNATION

in Park's handwriting. He knew it was not his signature. It was a copy of what Barnes wrote.

Hewitt called Gen. Schenck's attention to several words which had been altered, and Gen. Schenck said they looked as if they were in his handwriting. It was the same ink. He did not know why Park made the copy.

Park here said the words were in his own handwriting.

In answer to a question, Gen. Schenck said that, in his connection with the Emma Mine Company, he did not think he had done anything morally wrong or unbecoming.

Park was recalled, and testified that the copy of the letter of Gen. Schenck, resigning as Director of the Emma Mine Company, was in his (Park's) handwriting. The interlined words "gentlemen" and "fullest," were also in his handwriting. Park testified frankly that he recommended to Schenck to make the interpolation in his letter of resignation as Director so as to convince the public that Schenck had not resigned from dissatisfaction with the stock. Park still declined to state

HOW MUCH MONEY HE HAD MADE,

altogether, out of the mine, but he said the Committee could examine his books for themselves if they liked.

After Park's examination, Schenck denounced the statement that he copied his letter of resignation from drafts in Park's handwriting as utterly false.

An argument ensued as to putting in evidence the two letters from Fisher to Dubuan, his broker, relating to Gen. Schenck. Without decision, adjourned.

BRISTOW.

THE CONSPIRATORS STILL AT WORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2.—There are numerous indications that the Democrats intend to continue their detective war upon Secretary Bristow, and to bring him to earth, if possible, by investigations. The Mary Merritt case has substantially ended, and has resulted in the injury of no one but those who have prosecuted it, and their witnesses. A careful observer of Wisconsin politics says that the prosecution by Judge Cate is very likely to give Bristow the Wisconsin delegation at Cincinnati. Two or three other charges have been invented against the Secretary, and are likely to be brought before the public any day by the investigators. One charge, which has already been alluded to, is that the Secretary furnished information while the bill was pending in Congress last year to

RAISE THE TAX ON WHISKY,

which enabled two or three Kentucky firms to buy large quantities of whisky with the certainty of securing the rise from the increase of the tax. All the correspondence purporting to have passed between the Secretary and any of the distillers at that time has been produced here. If the letters of the Secretary had been written in view of the prospect of an investigation they could not have been more complete in their refutation of the charge. This story was invented by one of the most disreputable of all detectives that are pursuing the Secretary. The same conspirators are

WORKING OVER THE MULE CASE,

and promise to revive it again. They profess to have evidence showing that the claim was fraudulent from the beginning, and the purpose, of course, is to prove or create a belief that the Secretary had knowledge of its fraudulent character.

THE INQUISITORS.

NAVAL INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2.—A letter was sent to-day to the Navy Department by one of the Investigating Committee to the following effect: "It is evidence before the Naval Committee that Mathews, the New York contractor, who was supplying the Navy Department with clothing, paid E. G. Cattel & Co., of Philadelphia, $140,000 for some unexplained influence in connection with the clothing contract." The letter sent to the Treasury Department states that Mathews has informed the Committee that he was requested by Bradford, the Fiscal Agent of the Naval Department in London, to make an arrangement with Cattel, so that this (Mathews') firm could prevent competition in bids from Philadelphia. The Committee have regarded this recommendation by Bradley of such significance that they suggest to the Navy Department that Bradley should be recalled from London in order to explain Mathews' testimony. The Democrats think that on this evidence they have discovered the long-sought clew which is to lead to the Secretary of the Navy.

BLAINE.

Tarbox, of Massachusetts, at last succeeded in having an investigation ordered into the purchase of the Little Rock & Fort Smith bonds by the Union Pacific Railway. The resolution recites simply the facts that such purchase was made, and directs the Judiciary Committee to inquire why such a large sum was paid for the bonds, and whether there was any corruption connected with the transaction. Mr. Blaine has stated that he had no objection to this investigation after he had an opportunity to make his own statement. The Judiciary Committee met and appointed the following Sub-Committee to conduct the investigation: Mr. Hunter, of Virginia; Ashe, of North Carolina; Lawrence, of Ohio. It is understood that all Government Directors of the Union Pacific and many other officials, with several persons in Boston, will be summoned. The Judiciary Committee is already overworked with investigations, but some of the members say that this inquiry will be continued with the utmost possible dispatch.

MORTON.

Springer, of Illinois, declines to press the investigation of Senator Morton's war accounts as Governor of Indiana. Possibly the statement of Uncle Jimmy Williams may have had something to do with Springer's decision. Williams is reported to have said that Springer's conduct in reviving this old story is very likely to lose the Democrats the State, and elect Orth Governor by the largest majority given in that State for years.

TOURTELOTTE

was discharged to-day by the Caulfield Committee, in which he says that he was detained two or three days after his testimony was finished at the request of Mr. Caulfield, who had telegraphed to Russell Jones and Campbell, asking them if they desired to appear before the Committee to make answer to Tourtelotte's charges, and that, if so, Tourtelotte would be held until they arrived. Tourtelotte states that both these gentlemen have informed Caulfield that they do not wish to come, and that he (Tourtelotte) has consequently been discharged. He leaves for home to-night.

KILBOURN.

The Judiciary Committee met to-day, and agreed that in the Kilbourn matter the Chairman should report a resolution instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms to press an appeal from the decision of Judge Carter in the Court in banc. Messrs. Knott, Cravens, and Lawrence were appointed a sub-committee to report a bill to the full Committee to-morrow. This Committee will probably report a bill directing the proper Law Officer of the United States to appear before the Court in banc, providing for the appeal of cases in the Supreme Court of the District to the Supreme Court of the United States, and providing that in cases of contumacious witnesses the Speaker shall not certify their refusal to answer over to the Court till instructed by the House.

The House has discovered that in the Kilbourn matter it has been backing at a hole which had no rat in it. Yesterday the letter of the recusant witness, which was certainly impudent, was read. To-day a motion directing the Committee to proceed with their investigation of Kilbourn was also to-day. In the yeas and nays vote upon this the Democrats all voted to table. Their vote must be interpreted to mean more than a declaration that the Kilbourn letter should be treated with contempt. It means that the Democrats have discovered that, contrary to their expectations, there is nothing in Kilbourn's books by which they can catch the President. They had given out at the beginning of the investigation that the President was an active member of the pool. The truth is there is nothing whatever in the books on which to found any such charge. The motion to table was carried—yeas, 128; nays, 85—a strict party vote.

[To the Associated Press.]

HANDS OFF.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2.—At the session of the Cabinet to-day the question of delivering the original papers and documents of executive departments to Congressional committees was discussed. Though the Attorney-General was absent, his views upon the subject were known, and it is understood that after a full interchange of opinions the President decided not to deviate from a rule which has long existed, under which the Executive does not part even temporarily with the custody of original papers in any of the Departments.

FARWELL-LE MOYNE.

THE COMMITTEE REPORT CONSIDERED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2.—The House debated the Le Moyne-Farwell case for another day, and at the close of the session the previous question was ordered. The Democratic members of the Committee made speeches in favor of Le Moyne, in which they treated the alleged frauds in the Hatch House Precinct in an almost exactly similar manner, and scarcely touched upon the vote in the Norwood Park Precinct. There seems to be a difference in the position taken by the Republican members of the Committee, who support Farwell's claims and that assumed by Farwell himself. Farwell's position as to the admission of the fraud in the Hatch House Precinct has been generally misconstrued. His lawyers, in their brief, admitted, as they claimed, simply for sake of argument, that the contestant might assume that there was fraud in that precinct, since the sitting member was confident that he

HAD VOTES ENOUGH WITHOUT IT.

This admission in the Farwell brief seems to have been misconstrued both by Farwell's friends upon the Committee, and by the Democrats. Farwell says that he has never admitted that frauds were committed in that precinct in his interest, and he maintains that whatever frauds were committed they arose out of the local contest in a Democratic ward, as the result of which the Independent Democrat, Corcoran, was elected to the Common Council. Farwell maintains that in the contest in that ward, the vote for the Congressional candidate was a comparatively unimportant incident in the intensely bitter fight for Aldermen.

GEN. BUTLER

made the strongest speech for Farwell. His points were these: He said the case involved two questions—First, that the Committee had thoroughly tainted with fraud that the whole must be thrown out; that the officers of elections in that poll and in the county were partisan Republicans; that the Republican appointees of the People's party, a mongrel organization with all the evil and none of the good of either of the political parties, and that it had conducted the election to suit either Farwell or Le Moyne responsible for the wrongful acts of the judges of election or the County Clerk and canvasser. Second, Norwood Park is a town of 84 resident voters, in which town 84 voted. Mr. Sargent moved to strike out the first section of the bill, which provides for the return of the fund to Japan after deducting the $130,000 to pay the officers and crews of the Wyoming and Jamestown.

Pending discussion, the Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States inclosing the report of the Centennial Commission, and inviting the two Houses of Congress to be present at the opening ceremonies on the 10th inst. Ordered printed and to lie on the table.

After executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Wells (Mo.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $14,000 for the maintenance of rights on the Mississippi, Ouio, and Missouri Rivers. Passed.

KILBOURN.

Mr. Wells (Miss.) offered a resolution directing the Committee on Real-Estate Pool to accept the offer of Hallet Kilbourn to appear before said Committee to answer any questions relating to the real-estate pool.

Mr. Randall moved to lay the resolution on the table, protesting that that was the only proper disposition to make of it.

The resolution was laid on the table,—yeas, 139; nays, 83—a party vote.

Mr. Landers (Ind.) asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to consider the subject of the coinage, both foreign and domestic, and to report amendments to the existing laws concerning coin, and to investigate the best means of making coin and greenbacks at par with each other.

Mr. Kelly objected.

EIGHTY-FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Mr. Tarbox asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in the year 1871 or 1872, because the owner of certain Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad bonds, for which the Union Pacific Company paid a large consideration, and in default of their refund of market value, and that the Directors have ne

Storrs had moved that all fellowship be withdrawn from Mr. Beecher, he believed it would have been seconded and settled. Dr. Storrs could have done so had he desired. He had "heaped dirt upon his ancestors," and had admitted that the Church of which he was a representative minister was unable to cope with the question.

The Rev. S. Gilbert one of the editors of the *Advance*, agreed with Prof. Bartlett that Congregationalism was "an organic growth," and thought the real question before the churches of the denomination just now was whether the congregationalism through organic growth has yet gotten its growth; not whether the system was effete, but the precise point of needful discussion upon which new light was needed, refused to the true relation of its minister.

The Rev. D. Goodwin said they should not forget that the Brooklyn Council was only a partially representative body, and that the National Council was yet to be held. Until then they should stick to the ship.

The discussion was closed, and, after the appointment of a committee on the order of exercises for the fall meeting and a vote of thanks to the ladies of Lincoln Park Church, the Association adjourned sine die.

CORNER-STONE LAYING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., May 2.—At 5 o'clock this afternoon the corner-stone of the new church building of the Congregational Society was laid with but little ceremony. A number of relics, documents, etc., were deposited in the box, which was placed in a cavity by Moses Pettengill, Esq.

METHODISM.

THE QUADRENNIAL CONFERENCE.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 2.—After the usual religious exercises, at the opening to-day of the Methodist General Conference, resolutions thanking the Centennial Commissioners for closing their buildings and grounds on the Christian Sabbath, and for prohibiting the sale of liquor, were referred to a committee to be hereafter appointed.

A resolution that Sec. 315 of the Discipline be amended so as to read: "The General Conference shall appoint a Committee on Boundaries, consisting of one member from each Annual Conference, to be nominated by the delegations respectively, and over which a Bishop shall preside, and of which one of the Secretaries of the General Conference shall be the secretary, and of which twenty-five shall be a quorum; and all matters pertaining to the Conference lines shall be referred to this Committee, and its decision shall be final"—led to a protracted debate, and was finally adopted.

POSTAGE.

The Rev. H. Price, of Upper Iowa, submitted a preamble, reciting:

That the benevolent corporations of Methodist and other churches are compelled to pay upon their annuals six times as much postage as other publishers are required to pay on similar printed matter, of no more public benefit; therefore,

Resolved, That we respectfully, but earnestly, protest against the passage by the House of Representatives of the bill recently passed by the Senate, with this unjust provision included; and we do hereby respectfully memorialize Congress to so modify the Postal law that the annuals published by our benevolent corporations may pass through the mails at the same rate of postage that other publishers are required to pay on monthly and quarterly magazines.

The preamble and resolution were adopted, and a copy was ordered to be forwarded to the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

JUDICIAL.

A motion was submitted providing for the appointment of a standing committee to be named the Committee on Judicial Proceedings, and to consist of one from each General Conference, and nominated by the Conferences respectively, to which Committee all questions of law and the record of judicial conferences shall be referred.

The proposition led to a lengthy discussion, in which a number of delegates took part.

Bishop Pierce said the Bishops would gladly be relieved of their present responsibility of deciding legal questions. A substitute to refer the record of judicial conferences to the Committee on Judiciary was lost, and a motion to appoint a Judicial Committee was adopted.

Adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EPISCOPALIAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., May 2.—The members of the Board of Missions of the Diocese of Illinois are in session in St. John's Episcopal Church, in this city, this evening. There are present Bishop McLaren, Dean Gregg, the Rev. Mr. Morrison, of Petin, and R. P. Johnson, Esq., of Springfield. The subjects under consideration are Church work, with the methods and means of advancing the interests of the Church in Illinois.

ROCKFORD T. M. C. A.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 2.—The first regular meeting of the Y. M. C. A. took place at Congregational Hall this city last night. No less than forty charter members joined. The election of officers resulted as follows: S. F. Thomas, President; L. A. Trowbridge, Vice-President; D. J. Haddad, Treasurer; C. E. Sheldon, Secretary. A Board of Directors was also elected consisting of a member from each church in the city, assembled in all fourteen. And thus Rockford is Christianized.

WISCONSIN GOVERNORS.

Mr. Washburn Submits to a Thorough Cross-Examination at the Hands of the Committee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 2.—There was a new departure before the Investigating Committee on the Gubernatorial contested-fund accounts to-day. Taylor's examination had been conducted on the basis of passing over all accounts for which there were proper vouchers. As this left nothing for the Committee to investigate in Washburn's record, and the Democratic members of the Committee wanted a chance to spear at him, it was decided, after some discussion, by a unanimous vote, to make the inquiry general as to all contingent and special expenditures,—Fox and Wisconsin River improvement, and Superior Harbor, etc.,—and that, after Gov. Washburn's examination, Gov. Taylor shall be recalled and examined as to expenditures not heretofore inquired into, which will involve some more unpleasant questions.

Gov. Washburn's examination occupied most of the day, and he replied to the questions with a readiness, clearness, frankness, and completeness strikingly contrasting with Taylor's answers, and with an apparent relish for the situation very different from Taylor's evident discomfort during examination.

The examination began with the inauguration expenses, which, the Governor said, were incurred before he came into office, and were such as were customary, and he thought he had a vote for such display. They were customary and expected, and he paid the bills presented, $105.

Various minor matters were brought up and explained.

The most time was devoted to Superior Harbor and the Fox and Wisconsin River improvements. The Governor explained in regard to the important controversies between Duluth and Superior, the Northern Pacific Railroad, Superior Harbor, and cognate matters, and how and why out of an appropriation of $10,000 by the Legislature he secured the services of Messrs. Newton, Seliner, Orton, and others for engineering and legal labors. He regarded the settlement between the Superior people and the Northern Pacific Railroad, which he negotiated, as for the good of Superior and the State, and the failure to carry it out a damage to their interest.

Senator Barney asked the Governor if, in his negotiations with the Northern Pacific people on his matter, there was any reference to his mother's candidacy for Governor of Minnesota. The Governor was quite indignant at the implied imputation at first, but subsequently expressed thanks for an opportunity of denying the slander, which he had seen in the papers, saying that the officers of the road were several of them Democrats and men of high character, who would not be guilty of such impropriety as seeking suggestions respecting his brother's candidacy; and, also, that he never had any advantages from this Company, in business or otherwise, above other citizens.

The payment to ex-Gov. Fairchild for services in securing the adoption by the United States of the Fox and Wisconsin improvement and various other matters were fully explained.

The Governor stated he had never charged anything for his expenses on State business within the limits, nor for much of that outside, though he had been called to discharge onerous duties usually devolved on a Commissioner in regard to finishing the Capitol, the coal-vault, the park fence, etc., requiring much time and travel. He had charged for his expenses to New York and Washington on the Superior Harbor business, as agent of the State, and regarded it entirely proper under the amended Constitution.

To inquiries as to stationery and stamps, he showed his hands clean of even the smallest sheet, not even taking a knife or pen. It appeared that his stationery account of two years, running it on the same basis as Taylor's, was $261 to the latter's $931, and of Taylor's $126 in the last two months.

Gov. Washburn's examination will be continued to-morrow. The examination of Superintendents' accounts will be taken up shortly, and Superintendents Meredith and Knight have been sent for.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

OMAHA, Neb., May 2.—Immense quantities of grain have been contracted for to move East during the present fall, in freights between here and the East, owing to the war between the fast-freight lines.

QUINCY, Ill., May 2.—John McDade, the newly-appointed Chief of Police, took possession of his office to-day. He is making a clean sweep in the police force. Capt. J. C. McGraw is Chief of the detective force.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., May 2.—The Aldermen-elect were installed last night. A motion was made to reduce the liquor-license from $600 to $300, but was lost, and the present license continued with twenty applicants.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, May 2.—The Hon. R. G. Ingersoll addressed a large audience this evening at the Opera-House. His topic was "One Hundred Years."

COLUMBUS, O., May 2.—The police force went on duty again to-day. The only trouble that occurred during their one night's rest was the destruction of $300 worth of window-glass on the North End by rowdies.

COLUMBUS, May 2.—H. G. Porter & Son, bat dealers, made an assignment to-day. Assets, $7,800; liabilities unknown.

WHISKY.

CHICAGO.

A CASE OF NO LITTLE INTEREST.

both to distillers and rectifiers, concerning the surplusage arising from liberal gauging, is now pending before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to whom it was referred by Collector Harvey. It seems that some ten days ago J. W. Jeffreys, who succeeded Rush & Pahlman in the management of the Chicago Alcohol Works, notified the local authorities that he was about to surrender the lease of the premises on Franklin street, used by him as a rectifying house, with the intention of temporarily going out of the business. He also stated that there was on hand twenty-three barrels of proof goods, the accumulations of liberal gauging during two years and one-half. His "Form 52" balanced—that is, it showed that all the goods that had been received and paid the tax of 90 cents per gallon had been sold and shipped from the premises, and yet in thirty months there had accumulated a gain of nearly 1,000 gallons of proof spirits. Collector Harvey referred the matter to Washington; and, as Jeffreys was anxious to leave the Franklin street building so as not to get stuck on a month's rent, the order came from Washington to seize the goods and hold them pending the decision of the Department. No criminal charge whatever is attached to the goods or to Mr. Jeffreys. He accounts for the surplus in two ways: the customary benefit received from fractions of a barrel less than one-half gallon, and liberal weighing in determining the proof of the goods. For instance, alcohol will sometimes inspect 188 4-10 proof. The Gauger marks it at 188, and then it occurs to be reduced to proof spirits there is 94 proof gallons. The Gauger, Mr. Jeffreys claims that in the magnitude of the business for the past two years and a half 1,000 gallons is not any more than the customary gain that accrues to all rectifying houses which look closely to the points.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The hearing of the Morris Distillery errors-dismiss, in which one Conklin and seven other persons whose names figure in the Government's case are interested, was postponed until this morning at 9 o'clock.

The application of Preisinger and Seaverns, convicted at the last term of the United States District Court in Chicago, to be admitted to the privilege of rectifying in the whisky fraud's permitted at the Milan distillery, was argued yesterday before Judge Blodgett, Mr. Murphy for the defendants, and Mr. Burke for the Government. The matter was taken under advisement.

Emery A. Storrs has been retained by J. D. Ward, ex-District Attorney, whose trial will be held during the present term of the District Court; and also by F. O. Boyd & Co., of New York, who are under indictment in that city for dealing in crooked goods shipped to them by Gobeen & Junker, of this city.

The receipts of internal revenue yesterday aggregated $90,782.75, of which $17,614.90 was derived from whisky, and $11,880 from licenses.

ST. LOUIS.

MAGUIRE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 2.—United States District Judge Treat and the District Attorney sent a telegraphic message to President Grant this afternoon declining to join in the recommendation for the commutation of the sentence of ex-Collector Maguire. Maguire, however, in spite of this adverse action, still says he believes the President will remit the imprisonment part of the sentence, and he will start to Washington in the morning to see the President personally.

FORD AND M'DONALD.

In connection with the letter written by Ford to President Grant, in which the President is warned against Gen. McDonald as a bad man, McDonald says at the time Ford did not personally know him, and that he subsequently wrote to the President and the Treasury Department acknowledging that he had formed an unjust opinion of McDonald, and that McDonald was a trustworthy man. McDonald says he has written to President Grant asking that Ford's subsequent letters about him be published.

WILLIAM M'KEE

is sanguine he will escape all or the greater part of his imprisonment sentence. His friends in Washington are hopeful to-night that Gen. Sherman would use his influence to accomplish that end.

JOYCE AND M'DONALD

openly complain that McKee and Maguire have been treated with marked partiality.

A NEW UNITED STATES GRAND JURY

was organized to-day, and it is expected that there will be some new crooked whisky indictments.

SENTENCE.

The cases of the distillers and rectifiers who pleaded guilty are to be called to-morrow, on a motion of the District Attorney demanding sentence, and there is great uneasiness among this class of Ringsters as to what the Government is going to do with them.

MRS. JOYCE,

wife of Col. Joyce, is here, and expresses confidence that she will secure a pardon for her husband by fall.

[To the Associated Press.]

M'KEE'S FRIENDS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 2.—The *Republican's* Jefferson City special says: "Friends of Maj. McKee visited Gen. McDonald and Col. Joyce in the Penitentiary yesterday, with a view of procuring from them affidavits to the effect that Pitzroy's statement that Joyce had paid McKee $450 of the Ring money at the Supervisor's office was false. Joyce stated to these gentlemen that Pitzroy's testimony was a willful lie, and McDonald said that Pitzroy was never in his (McDonald's) office when McKee was there, but neither of them would make a sworn statement, on the ground that they were being closely watched, and self-protection forbade the first law of nature."

Other parties left here last night for Jefferson City in the interest of Mr. McKee, and another effort will be made to procure a statement from McDonald and Joyce.

MILWAUKEE.

JONAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 2.—The Jonas trial, fixed for to-day, was postponed till to-morrow morning, both parties being unprepared.

FIRES.

AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., May 2.—The Michigan Exchange Hotel was burned this morning. Loss, $4,000; insurance, $1,500, equally between the Connecticut, Manhattan, and State, of Lansing; insurance on furniture, $800. Two other buildings burned, with tobacconists' stock. Total loss, $6,000. The origin is supposed to have been incendiary, started in an unoccupied shed.

AT VERSAILLES, KY.

CINCINNATI, O., May 2.—A fire at Versailles, Woodford County, Ky., Sunday destroyed Harrison Johnston's bonded warehouse and 1,500 barrels of whisky, valued at $75 and insured for $33 per barrel. The fire is charged to incendiarism, as the building was made of iron and stone, and an explosion, as of gunpowder, occurred immediately before the fire.

AT COZAD CITY, NEB.

OMAHA, Neb., May 2.—A fire at Cozad City, Neb., on Sunday night last about 2 o'clock destroyed a large frame hotel and a hardware store adjoining. All the inhabitants of the hotel barely escaped with their lives, with the exception of J. O'Neil, formerly of Columbus, Ind., who was burned to death.

AT SHIRLY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 2.—The elegant brick homestead owned by William F. Baird, of Shirley, McLean County, burned at 2 o'clock this morning, with the contents. Loss, $8,000; origin and insurance unknown.

AT OWENSBORO, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 2.—A fire to-day at Owensboro, Ky., destroyed the property of A. Godshaw, S. W. Wolf, and others, to the extent of $12,000; small insurances.

SALT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., May 2.—The Michigan Salt Association, up to date, have shipped this season salt as follows: To Chicago, 54,575 barrels; to Milwaukee, 26,369; to Toledo, 14,583; to Cleveland, 13,979; to Sandusky, 1,811; and under contract for Chicago, 26,000. The Association to-day promulgated the following schedule of prices for salt in car-lots: Fine, $1.20 per barrel; packers, $1.05; second quality, $1.

FOREIGN.

Conflicting Reports Relative to Fighting in Herzegovina.

Amicable Settlement of the Austro-Hungarian Difficulty.

Passage of the Imperial Railway Bill in the Prussian Deputies.

The Spanish Government Decides to Abolish the Fueros.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SHIPPING BILL.

LONDON, May 2.—In the House of Commons last night the Merchants' Shipping bill was considered in committee. A new clause introduced by the President of the Board of Trade was agreed to. It imposes a maximum penalty of $500 on the master or owner of any British or foreign vessel sailing between Oct. 1 and March 16 which shall arrive at any port in the United Kingdom with heavy timber on deck or deals and bottom exceeding 9 feet above the deck.

AN IMPUDENT HEATHEN.

This morning's papers publish the following: "The King of Dahomey's invitation to Commodore Hewitt to come to Abomey and receive powder and bullets in payment of a fine imposed upon him for maltreating a British subject, appears to hav ebeen accepted. Orders have been given for the assembling of a fleet at Whydah, to take active proceedings if the fine is not forthcoming. An opportunity, however, will be given to the King to change his present attitude, and hostilities will be postponed until June, or later."

THE FENIANS.

LONDON, May 2.—In the House of Commons this evening, Maurice Brooks, Member for Dublin, gave notice that he proposed to question Disraeli on Friday next as to whether he intends to advise the Queen to extend mercy to persons imprisoned for breach of allegiance to Her Majesty.

THE LEINSTER MUTINEERS.

LONDON, May 2.—The Grand Jury of the Central Criminal Court has returned true bills against the mutineers of the Leinster.

THE STRIKE ENDED.

Three thousand ironmakers of Sheffield, who were on a strike, have resumed work at reduced wages.

THE RIFLEMEN.

DUBLIN, May 2.—The Competition for places in the Irish rifle team to go to America commenced at Dundalk on Saturday. Two squads, consisting, No. 1, of Johnson, Pollock, Patrick, and Franks; No. 2, of Rigby, Traill, Graf, and Joyce, fired fifteen shots per man at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, scoring a grand total for No. 1 of 711, for No. 2 of 674.

DISRAELI STIRRED UP.

In the House of Commons Disraeli in a vehement speech denounced as calumnious the statement made by Mr. Lowe at the Liberal meeting in Retford that the Queen had asked the two previous Premiers to introduce a bill changing the royal titles, but both had refused. He denied the truth of the statement so far as it concerned himself and the late Earl of Derby, and cited a letter from Gladstone implying that Mr. Lowe had made such proposal to him. In conclusion, Disraeli made a statement on behalf of the Queen that Lowe's assertion was utterly unfounded.

TURKEY.

THE BATTLE OF NICSIC.

LONDON, May 2.—The Turks lost 3,000 and the Insurgents 120 men during the four days' fighting preceding the relief of Nicsic.

TURKISH DEFEAT.

RAGUSA, May 2.—Solovonic advices claim that Moukhtar Pasha was defeated after the relief of Nicsic, and retreated to Nondrov, where he is now surrounded.

BERLIN, May 2.—Count Andrassy's visit here is generally regarded as an indication that peaceful counsels will prevail.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 2.—Moukhtar Pasha reports by telegraph that he has returned to Gatschko after another successful engagement. He hopes his victory will lead to the termination of the rebellion. He says in the last battle, which was fought on Sunday, that the troops were in full march to Gatschko, the insurgents numbered 16,000, and lost 7,000 killed and wounded in addition to 400 on the previous two days. The Turks themselves lost 800 killed and fatally wounded. He declares that the victory was decisive.

AND ON THIS.

RAGUSA, May 2.—Solvonic accounts of the battle of Sunday assert that the Turks were defeated, and compelled to take refuge in Gatschko, and that in the four days' fighting he lost 2,500 killed, while the insurgents lost only 400.

LATEST.

LONDON, May 3—5 a. m.—The *Times'* Berlin dispatch says there are symptoms that Russia does not object to the tenure by Austria of Herzegovina by Austrians and Turkish troops, provided Austria consents to present reform proposals being replaced by something like the programme which the insurgents have submitted to Mukhtar.

The Russian Telegraph Agency is informed that the situation is unchanged. The insurgents profess a readiness to lay down their arms when they receive the guarantees which they demand. Pacification depends on the wisdom of the Porte.

SPAIN.

THE BUDGET.

MADRID, May 2.—The Ministry intend to make the approval of the Budget a Cabinet question.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE FUEROS.

MADRID, May 2.—Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo has informed the delegates from the North who waited upon him and urged the preservation of the fueros, that the Basque provinces and Navarre must submit to conscription and pay taxes like other provinces. The delegates declined time to consider, and Senor Canovas granted them five days.

GERMANY.

THE IMPERIAL BANK.

BERLIN, May 2.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase of $,427,000 marks.

THE RAILWAY BILL.

BERLIN, May 2.—In the Prussian Chamber of Deputies to-day the railway bill passed its third reading by a vote of 216 yeas to 160 nays. To the bill were appended the resolutions proposed by Herr Lasker, asking the Government simultaneously with the cession of the Prussian railways to transfer to the Empi re all Prussia's right of supervision over them.

AUSTRIA.

HUNGARY PACIFIED.

VIENNA, May 2.—It is announced that a complete agreement has been arrived at on all points relative to the renewal of the Austro-Hungarian compromise. The necessary bills on the subject will be introduced simultaneously in the Austrian Reichsrath and Hungarian Diet. The two Governments have bound themselves to support and obtain the adoption of these measures.

FRANCE.

PETITIONS FOR PARDONS.

PARIS, May 2.—President MacMahon, who is receiving many petitions for the pardon of political offenses, has announced that any petition which does not emanate from the convict himself will be summarily rejected.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST PAUL, Minn., May 2.—Carrie Hastings, or English Carrie, an inmate of a house of ill-fame on Hill street, jumped last evening from the rear porch of the house, falling about 70 feet, then rolling down a steep incline 50 feet to the railway track. Her breast was crushed in and spine dislocated. She may recover, but will be crippled and scarred for life. She is young and pretty. She came from Chicago a year ago. She says she came from England in 1871, and was deserted in Chicago by her husband. On her arrival here she was befriended by a lady of the Magdalen Home, who vainly sought to reclaim her, and who has taken charge of her now. She said she was weary of life and meant suicide.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—The body of Charles D. Affleck, Cashier of the Bremen Savings Bank, who disappeared on Saturday last, was found in the river at the foot of Brooklyn street this afternoon. A large rock was found buttoned inside his coat, and there is now no doubt that he committed suicide.

THE COMSTOCK LODE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 2.—In reference to erroneous statements concerning the gold and silver products of the Comstock Lode, in many of which the bullion product of the State of Nevada has been credited to the Comstock, the *Bulletin* publishes editorially carefully-collected estimates, which show the total bullion product of the Comstock, from its discovery to the beginning of the present year, in round numbers, to be $300,000,000, of which $80,000,000 is gold.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—A memorial has been prepared by Anthony Egi, J. R. Robinson, and Anthony Cooldt, stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, addressed to the Stock Exchanges of New York and the principal European financial centres, stating, in relation to the character and standing of the bonds of the Southern Pacific, that the Central Pacific and the Southern Pacific are one and the same Company; that the property of the Southern was acquired by the earnings of the Central; that the Southern is now, and always has been, under the management of the Directory of the Central; that said bonds are invalid, because no occasion or necessity existed at the time of making them to warrant their issuance, and are unauthorized by law. The memorialists make this statement to advise these several Exchanges as to what they consider the real standing of said bonds, and will also file a bill in the courts of this State to obtain decree, declaring said bonds illegally and improperly issued.

CENTENNIAL.

A Row Among the Boards—The Liquor Question—A Chinese Pagoda—The French Building Tumbles.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—The quarrel between the two Managing Boards of the Exposition has been settled in a manner eminently American by the appointment of another Board. The police force will hereafter be under the control of a Police Board, consisting of five members, with Gen. Hawley as Chairman. This does not by any means cover the whole ground of dispute, but it will do for a temporary arrangement. The real bottom of the difficulty lies in the feeling on the part of the Finance Board that the Centennial Commission has fulfilled its object, and should withdraw from the active management of the Centennial, leaving the future conduct of the Exposition to the proper financial officers. It seems likely, however, that things will remain in statu quo until the opening day.

The Centennial Commission to-day again postponed a decision on its question of liquor-selling on the grounds. Gen. Hawley stated to your correspondent that the matter was in the hands of the Committee, who had consulted the most eminent legal talent in the city regarding the legality of allowing liquor to be sold on the grounds. It seems that there is an almost forgotten statute in the laws of Pennsylvania forbidding the sale of liquor forever within the limits of Fairmount Park. The temperance members of the Commission urge that, as the Exposition is located in Fairmount Park, it is subject to all laws relating to the Park. What will be the issue no one can foretell.

The Chinese pavilion now being erected will be one of the most extensive and attractive structures within the building. Eight native laborers and four mandarins are busy about the place. The pagoda presents some very remarkable specimens of wood-carving. The demons perched upon the cornices have a realistic hideousness that will frighten naughty children.

A weekly newspaper entitled the *New Century*, for women, will be edited, published, and printed in the Woman's Pavilion by Mrs. Hallowell, of Philadelphia. The first number appears next week.

The official catalogue of the Centennial is now in the hands of the printer, and will be ready for the opening.

The Pavilion, near the Art Gallery, has fallen, owing to a want of proper bracing of arches. No one was injured. The work of reconstruction was at once commenced and the delay will not be serious.

The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company will endeavor to open their Centennial branch road, by which they can convey 60,000 passengers to the Centennial grounds and back. The trains will run from various points in the city.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Mr. Booth's mutilated version of "King Henry VIII." was presented for the first time in Chicago at this theatre last night; we hope it may never be seen again after this season. In the original, *Queen Catherine* is the principal character. Her griefs, her grace, her dignity, her all-absorbing passion, engross the spectator. Her history, indeed, constitutes the tragedy. Mr. Booth has put her one side, and has made *Cardinal Wolsey's* fall the main element of the action. In this rough process of transformation—this coarse hewing and hacking of an immortal production—the first two acts go for nothing. The trial scene of *Queen Catherine*, without the scene with the *Cardinal* or the last sad scene of all, is the prelude to a tragedy that never comes. There is no use in taking exception to Mr. Booth's rendering of details. He has misconceived the spirit of Shakspeare, and has treated with irreverence a master whom he professes to worship. He has held the mirror up to Booth, not to nature; and his performance in this respect deserves only censure.

Miss Cummins was a good *Queen Catherine* in the rough. She has spirit that should be subdued, force that should be modulated, and passion that should be molded into shape. Her emphasis is sometimes false, and her physical forms of expression exuberant. She wants repose. But with all her faults we like her still. She has talent. She needs only experience, and that modesty which comes with failure, to give her a high position in the dramatic profession. Mr. Warde's *King Henry* was the best feature of the entertainment. His dress and his conception of the character equally showed study and quick apprehension of details. "Katherine and Petruchio" was given as an afterpiece. In adopting this play as one of his repertoire pieces Mr. Booth has taken an opposite course to that which he has pursued with respect to "Henry VIII." He has allowed the principal characters to remain in their strength, and has accepted with good grace and proper effect the cutting that has been done by other hands in the subordinate parts.

THE FIRST REGIMENT CONCERT.

The programme for the first concert at the Exposition Building Friday evening under the auspices of the First Regiment has been finally arranged as follows:

Opening: Salute to the Glorious Centennial Year 1876. "Hail Columbia." Gilmore's Band, with artillery accompaniments.

PART I.

1. Overture, "Jubel".....Weber
Gilmore's Band.
2. Cornet Solo, 6th Air Varie.....De Beriot
Mr. M. Arbuckle.
3. Air and variations, for voice.....Proch
Miss Emma C. Thursby.
4. Grand selection—"Lohengrin".....Wagner
Gilmore's Band.
5. Concert Aria—"Ah Perfido".....Beethoven
Mme. Eugenie Pappenheim.
6. Grand Centennial Quasrille, introducing the national airs of England, France, Germany, America, and other nations, with variations, for the principal soloists of Gilmore's Band.
[Intermission of fifteen minutes, during which will take place a full-dress parade by the First Regiment I. S. G.]

PART II.

7. Overture, "William Tell".....Rossini
Gilmore's Band.
8. Grand concert polka, "Young America".....Levy
Mr. J. Levy.
9. Grand concert waltz, "Estasia".....Arditi
Mme. Eugenie Pappenheim.
10. Caprice Heroque, "The Awakening of the Lion".....Koutsky
Gilmore's Band.
11. Grand concert polka, "Staccato".....—
Miss Emma C. Thursby.
12. Grand "Marche aux Flambeaux".....Meyerbeer
Gilmore's Band.
Finale—Centennial March.....Gilmore
Gilmore's Band.

THE VON BULOW CONCERTS.

The first of the Von Bulow concerts will be given this evening at McCormick Hall:

1. "Wiener Faschingszeh wank," Opus 26...Schumann
2. Cavatina from "Der Freischutz".....Von Weber
Miss Lizzie Cronyn.
3. (a) Allegro grazioso, Op. 53, No. 2
(b) Scherzo from Opus 7.....
(c) Variations Opus 82.....
(d) Capriccio. Opus 5.....Mendelssohn.
4. "Serve Opus," Romance from "William Tell".....Rossini
Miss Lizzie Cronyn.
5. (a) Elegie. Opus 10, No. 3.....
(b) Capriccio in F minor.....
(c) Impromptu. Opus 142, No. 2.....
(d) Valse-Caprice in E major, arranged by Liszt.....Schubert.
6. (a) "Le Desir".....
(b) "Comment, disaient ils".....Liszt.
Miss Lizzie Cronyn.
7. (a) "In the Woods".....
(b) "The Gnomes' Dance".....
(c) Mazurka brillante.....
(d) Polonaise heroique.....Liszt.

BLANCHE TUCKER'S DEBUT.

The fact of Blanche Tucker's debut in London on the 16th ult., as *Violetta* in "Traviata," has already been announced by telegraph. The London *Times*, of the 17th, contains the following details of the performance:

On Saturday night another new singer appeared as the heroine of Verdi's "Traviata." The stage name assumed by the lady is Rosavella, but she comes to us from the Southern States of America. Into the question of her family names and connections, however, we are not called upon to enter. Her youth and personal appearance are recommendations of themselves, and London amateurs of Italian opera, as it now exists among us, will welcome Mlle. Rosavella as they have already welcomed more than one of her compatriots, in the hope that she may prove deserving the consideration never denied strangers endowed with qualities which, if the beginning at the best agreeably indicated, hold out promises that their owners, in course of time well spent, will have found the way which must ultimately lead to excellence. That Mlle. Rosavella possesses those qualities is, we think, undeniable; and if it be true that this performance of a somewhat trying character was her first attempt of the kind on any public arena, the encouragement she met at the hands of a favorably-disposed audience will not have been thrown away. To say that she is at present incapable of rendering the character of Violetta in other terms than such as might be applied to a clever pupil would be unjust to the young lady. Her conception of the part is, in fact, a mere sketch; but a novice so attractive at first sight as to half win sympathy before she had spoken her lines. Evidently nervous at the outset, her delivery of *Violetta's* share in the *brindisi* ("Libiamo") lacked the characteristic spirit; but she gave the reply to *Alfredo's* declaration ("Ah, se cio e vu!"), when the lovers are left to themselves, with real expression. The recitative and air, "A forza e lui," with its brilliant sequel, "Sempre libera," upon which the curtain falls at the termination of Act I., tax the powers even of practiced artists in this particular school of vocalization; but the applause and "recall" must have satisfied Mlle. Rosavella that her efforts to make the best of each were warmly appreciated. She was also effective in the duet (Act II.), where, overcome by the eloquence and persuasiveness of *Germont* the elder, *Violetta* renounces *Alfredo*; while in the scene of the gambling at the house of *Flora*, when that inglorious lover throws at her feet the purse of money which he has ignobly gained, her sudden fainting away in the arms of her professed lover revealed a glimpse of true dramatic instinct. The like may be said as to the plaintive soliloquy, "Addio del passato" (Act III.), which the forlorn *Violetta*, in subdued accents, sings before the looking-glass, her impending fate, arrested for an instant by the sudden and unexpected return of *Alfredo*, being close at hand. The duet, "Parigie e cara," too, with its impassioned peroration, "Grand Dio! morir si giovane," was well conceived, and for the greater part well executed. The general impression may be gathered from what has been briefly stated. Perfection in a young beginner cannot be expected; but from a young beginner enjoying many natural advantages a good deal may reasonably be looked for; and we shall be much disappointed if Mlle. Rosavella does not ere long attain the ultimately succeed in mating the happiest use of them. She cannot have been otherwise than pleased with her reception at the hands of the audience.

CRIME.

MURDER IN LOUISIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, May 2.—By a private dispatch from Coushatta it is learned that State Senator M. H. Twitchell, his brother-in-law, George King, and a colored man, were shot while crossing the river at that place this morning. King was instantly killed and Senator Twitchell mortally wounded. The partionars are very meagre, but it appears that they were all three shot by one man, who stood on the shore and picked them off with a repeating rifle. Senator Twitchell was a leading Republican of Northern Louisiana, and was brother-in-law to Postchief Twitchell, who, with five others, was murdered by the White League near the same place, in 1874.

Two Republicans were shot by the self-styled regulators in West Feliciana Parish last night. The campaign may be considered fairly opened.

NEW ORLEANS, May 3.—Governor Nicholls, the Governor's Private Secretary, received the following telegram this afternoon:

COUSHATTA, May 2.—Senator M. H. Twitchell was mortally wounded, and J. W. King, his brother-in-law, killed, while crossing the river at Coushatta by an unknown party. (Signed) LEROY, WESTER CLARK, of Court Red River Parish.

Other dispatches state that an unknown man rode through the Town of Coushatta to the river bank, and commenced firing with a repeating rifle at Twitchell and King, who were crossing in a skiff, being fatally shot with the results as above stated. The negro ferryman was also wounded. Senator Twitchell was one of the holding-over Republican Senators.

THIEF-SHOOTING ON THE WING.

St. Louis Republican.

An old Texas cattle-man named Siebert proved a very rough customer for a pair of hungry thieves to deal with. He had sold his drove in Chicago and pocketed $7,000 as the proceeds. A couple of railroad thieves found out he had a large amount of money, and apparently resolved to get it any risk. The prize was worth their daring. They tried all their usual tricks on the old fellow before he left Chicago, but failed to catch him in any trap. When he had gathered up his valise and taken a Westward-bound train they followed him. They took seats behind him in the car, watching their opportunity. Just after the Burlington & Missouri River train left Burlington the rate of speed was slow, and the old man was dozing in his seat. Now was their chance if ever. One of the thieves reached over and seized the old man's pocketbook from his side-pocket, knowing just where to place his hand on it, and the other grasped the valise and ran—one towards the front door, and the other for the rear platform. But the old man was too wide-awake. He drew his pistol and fired, first at one and then at the other. One fell in the door of the car fatally wounded, and the other on the platform dead. The old man had a good eye for birds on the wing. They had his money and all his effects, and it was evidently their intention to jump the train. It was a bold risk, but it was a big sum. The train was stopped—the dead and dying were carried off, and the Texas cattle-drover got new himself up for examination. Both thieves were well known on the road, and train men are glad they are out of the way. Siebert was warmly congratulated upon his certain aim, and will be discharged from custody without doubt. One Texas cattle drover is too many for a brace of Chicago thieves.

MURDER MOST FOUL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 2.—At 5 o'clock this morning Nathan Clough, of Seward, near here, was found dead in bed, having been murdered during the previous night. He slept in a barn attached to his brother's hotel. Yesterday he drew $1,000 from a bank, part of which he had invested. The balance was on his person when left retired. When found he was cold, having been killed by a blow crushing his forehead. He was a young married man, lately arrived at Seward. A young man was arrested on suspicion of the murder, but the Coroner's jury have not yet agreed on a verdict.

[To the Associated Press.]

OMAHA, May 2.—A special dispatch from Seward, Neb., to the *Herald* this evening, says: "Nathan Clough, aged 49, brother of the proprietor of the Blue Valley House, was found murdered in bed this morning. His head was crushed in with three heavy blows from an ax and a deep gash was cut in the left cheek. He had $625 in currency, and is supposed to have been murdered for his money. There is no clew to the guilty party. He slept in a hayloft of a barn. The Coroner's jury held an inquest and are still taking evidence. The deed was done last night, but was not discovered until this morning, when the body was stiff and cold."

MURDER CONFESSED.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 2.—Last evening a man giving his name as William Devitt gave himself up to a policeman, and said he had committed a murder. He stated that five years ago he and another man while intoxicated attacked and killed a railroad boss about 8 miles from Connellsville, Pa. Both were arrested, but Devitt soon escaped, and since then has been wandering through the South and West. Remorse has made his life unendurable, and he desired to be punished for the crime. The authorities telegraphed to the Fayette County Sheriff, and received an answer confirming Devitt's statement. He will probably be forwarded to Fayette County to-day.

EXPRESS AGENT ROBBED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—A special from Longview, Tex., states that H. L. Booth, agent of the Texas Express Company, at that place, was stopped about 2 o'clock this morning while walking along the railroad track with a lantern in his hand, on his way from the depot to the express office. A man with a black mask presented a pistol and told him to drop his lantern and deliver his money-satchel. Booth complied with the demand of the robber, who took the satchel, containing $1,200 in gold, and escaped, and has not yet been captured.

INCENDIARY MINERS.

CLEVELAND, O., May 2.—About 2 o'clock about forty masked men appeared at the coal mines north of Massillon, Ohio, seized and tied the watchman, and set the coal-shafts on fire. The Willow Bank mine, the Mounts Bank mine, and Rhodes & Co.'s mine are now burning. The Fire Department of Massillon has gone to the scene. These mines were not

THE SOUTH TOWN.

Argument Before Judge Farwell in the Phillips Case.

Reply of the Defendants---The Case Continued To-Day.

A large number of persons gathered yesterday morning in Judge Farwell's room to hear the argument on the motion of Edward Phillips, ex-Assessor for the Town of South Chicago, for an injunction against the County Clerk and the South Town Board and W. B. H. Gray to prevent Gray from acting as Town Assessor.

Mr. Barge offered to read the bill of complaint, but Judge Farwell said he had perused it, and that he did not care to hear it again.

MR. ROBERT T. LINCOLN

then read the joint and several answer of Joseph Pollak, L. D. Wallace, Calvin D'Wolf, J. Summerfield, Peter Foote, and Robert T. Lincoln. Those defendants denied that David Thornton was legally elected Moderator of the town meeting on election day, or that No. 204 LaSalle street was the place designated for the transaction of the business of the town. They further denied that a canvass of all the votes was made, or that Evans, Phillips, and Gleason were properly elected, and insisted that, if they performed any duties after such town meeting, it was done by virtue of their holding over in their respective offices until their successors were appointed. They defendants also decline to admit that Gleason is Town Clerk, and aver that W. B. H. Gray is Assessor instead of Phillips, and declare their intention to recognize him as such officer.

In regard to the allegation that the South Town Board recognized the validity of the last town election by accepting the resignation of P. K. Ryan as Supervisor and allowing James Gleason to act as Town Clerk at the meeting held April 15, the defendants state that P. K. Ryan was Supervisor and James Gleason Clerk of the Town of South Chicago for the year 1875, and that they both held over by law until their successors should be appointed. Accordingly, as they had a right to do, they accepted the resignation of Ryan, so holding over, and immediately appointed R. T. Lincoln as his successor, and subsequently, at the same meeting, elected Wells H. Carver Town Clerk, in place of James Gleeson, who was holding over; and that neither Ryan nor Gleeson, after their successors had been elected, attempted to take part in the meeting.

The defendants then go on to give an account of the meeting of the Town Board April 15, and the grounds on which the town officers were then and there elected,—that is, because there had been failure to elect such officers at the regular town election. They admitted evidence to prove the illegality of the election, but said it was not sufficient to prove that Thornton and others had formed a corrupt combination prior to the election to appear to be elected, and to cause Ryan, Evans, Gleeson, and Phillips to appear to be elected. That, in point of fact, it was true that Thornton was declared to be chosen Moderator; that fraudulent ballots were cast, the boxes were stuffed, the result of the election rendered uncertain, and the election rendered void. According to that story they therefore proceeded in good faith to ballot for officers at the meeting of April 15, and elected R. T. Lincoln Supervisor, Wells H. Carver Town Clerk, Richard Callaghan Collector, and W. B. Carver Town Clerk. Lastly, the defendants deny that a court of chancery has any jurisdiction in the case, and ask to have the bill dismissed and the injunction dissolved.

Mr. Lincoln also read the affidavit of W. B. Carver, to the effect that he had been duly elected, had qualified, and acted as Town Clerk since.

THE ANSWER OF HERMANN LIEB,

the County Clerk, was then read by Mr. Boustrea. Mr. Lieb denied that Mr. Thornton was properly chosen moderator of the town meeting, but alleged that Thomas Hoyne received a majority of the votes. He also denied that the election was valid, insisting that it had been rendered void by fraud. He admitted that he did not count the votes for officers, Phillips in his office, but claims he was obliged to do so, as he had no discretion in the matter. On the 17th day of April, Phillips called on him for the assessment rolls, which he delivered to him, and subsequently, but before the filing of the bill, delivered them to Mr. Gray. He did so as he understood Thornton regarded the last South Town election was not legal, having been accomplished by fraud. The action of the Town Board in electing Mr. Gray made this belief still more strong, and, therefore, believing that the election was to the least color of title to his office, gave him the books. This answer not being verified, the affidavit of Mr. Lieb was read to the same effect as his answer and in support of it.

A lengthy answer of

MR. R. H. GRAY

was also read by J. J. Herrick, of the same tenor as the answer of the Town Board, but far more specific, relating the various irregularities in connection with the voting in the various wards, and further denying the jurisdiction of chancery. Mr. Gray also characterized the Tower report of the Town meeting on election, which had been referred to by Phillips in his bill, as unfair and defective in important particulars.

Mr. Tuley then read the affidavits of Peter Page, W. R. Page, and the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, which gave minute and circumstantial accounts of the high-handed swindling at the election, and the stuffing of boxes at night, contrary to his promise, and mixing the votes all up together when they were counted. The substance of the affidavits of Page and Mitchell was given at the town meeting held April 15, and published in THE TRIBUNE the morning of the next day.

Mr. Lincoln next read the affidavits of J. S. Cooper, Thomas Hegarty, David Barry, Daniel Hegarty, Charles Gosmelman, Charles F. Kellogg, Henry R. Vail, James Spalding, W. H. Henderson, Sr., Magnus Alexander Taylor, Henry M. Humphrey, and John C. Thompson, chiefly to the effect that the affiants had been at the polls the greater part of election day, and had seen scarcely one specimen of the Phillips-Evans ticket, which was afterward declared to be elected.

MR. HAINES,

on behalf of Phillips, next took the floor, and offered a number of affidavits to show that Phillips had left his office, both of which were objected to by Mr. Tuley, on behalf of the defendants, unless they should be proven. Mr. Haines then began his argument. The present case is a peculiar one. It is offered to prevent another person from doing anything which would deprive him of the emoluments of office. It was not a trial to the right to an office between two persons, but to the right to an office where there was no election and had been none. The law appointed a day for an election to be held, when certain officers were to be selected; and it must be presumed that such election was held, and such officers were elected. The question of irregularity in the manner of counting the ballots could not be inquired into. The persons counting the votes were to act in good faith, and they took counsel as to the proper manner in which to count the votes.

Judge Farwell here interrupted, saying that he did not see material what the defendants claimed the election was void because the ballots had been counted together, but all those various items were enumerated to show the means which were employed by the persons who had control of the election. It was not claimed that the particular manner of counting the votes would make the election void, but it was alleged that certain persons counted the votes and had procured themselves to be declared elected.

Mr. Haines then dropped the argument on the subject of the mode of counting votes, remembering that the court had to look into the legality. The Appointing Board were merely ministerial officers, and the case in which they were authorized to act must be so clear that it required no consultation as to their duty. In this instance the fraud was so great that a large amount of evidence was required to show them their duty. The affidavits, it was urged, did not go to the point of the case, nor to show why the Town Board was not bound to receive the certificate of the Town Board was not sufficient to controvert the prima facie showing of the election.

MR. BOUSTREA

followed on behalf of the County Clerk, urging that Mr. Lieb had already delivered the books, and, therefore, no injunction could change the fact; and that even if they had not yet done so, the Court had no jurisdiction in the premises.

The Court then adjourned until this morning, when Mr. Tuley will make his argument. The case will probably occupy the greater part of the day.

Got Her Letter.

Charlottesville (Va.) Jeffersonian.

For many days we have noticed an old colored woman plodding her way to the Post Office, never missing a day, and invariably returning as she came, without any mail. She had imbibed the idea or revelation somehow that she could find the Post-Office in a Government institution, and she had a right to exercise her new privilege of "gurrin' dar for a letter," even though she expected nothing, and with a persistence that was commendable, her face appeared at the general delivery with regularity as the mail was opened. Some pasmon, getting tired of seeing her fruitless attempt to accomplish her desires, fixed up a letter in hieroglyphics, signed it, "Jeemes Higgins," stamped it, and left it to await her coming. She was there on time. When the clerk handed out the missives she had no idea it was intended for her, and looked all around the crowd, who are usually at the windows, expecting some of them to take it; but when the clerk insisted that it was for "Polly Brown," it was a study for a physiognomist to see the variety of expressions that her countenance underwent. She took hold of the precious thing and exclaimed. "Bress de Lawd," and as she backed out of the crowd, with the letter held high above her head, her countenance open from ear to ear, she ejaculated, "Ise got it! Bress de Lawd! I knowed de gay'rament was gwine to gimme a letter 'fore long. I seed dat letter last night on de candle—dat I did," and she waddled off down the street panting for some one to read it for her. She finally got a gentleman to open it, but as the writing was entirely unintelligible, he could do nothing but tell the writer's name. She pondered a long time over the name, to remember who "Jeemes Higgins" was, and where she had known him. She tried several other gentlemen, but all failed to decipher the hieroglyphics. At last she said "Well, dat James Higgins must be a mighty smart young ouffed pusson to write a letter when dese white gemmans can't read. 'Spect he's some 'o dim ghouls in de army, who knowed me when I was a gal. An' he 'membus poor ole Polly yit," and she assumed such an air of dignity as to make it excruciating to look at her. She took her letter and went home. She comes for the office no more now.

THE TWO MARTYRS.

Judge Williams Sends Lanphere and Rigdon to Jail.

One Is Given Five Days, and the Other Ten.

Desperate Effort of Counsel to Secure a Brief Delay.

Judge Williams rendered a decision yesterday morning on the rule against Edwin O. Lanphere and Charles W. Rigdon, requiring them to show cause why they should not be punished for disobeying an injunction issued against them at the suit of Leonard Grover to prevent them from keeping him out of the management of the Adelphi Theatre. The arguments of Messrs. C. M. Hardy and Charles W. Constantine, who appeared for Grover, were finished the day before, and the Judge in his decision followed largely the line of their argument. Mr. Tuley, on behalf of the defendants, made a very elaborate argument, going into the merits of the whole case and the disputed points of partnership.

JUDGE WILLIAMS,

in deciding the rule, said he would not decide the merits of the case, as they were not involved in the question then in controversy. There was no excuse for the violation of the injunction. The legal relations of the parties, from the admitted facts, showed that they were partners. It was an illegal act to exclude Grover, and both Lanphere and Rigdon knew it. They knew that they were taking the law into their own hands. By the agreement, Grover was entitled to have the full charge of the business of the theatre, so far as conducting the amusement part was concerned. The writ was not void, as the affixing of the seal took effect from the time when the writ itself was issued.

All the affidavits showed that the defendants knew that the writ served on them was an injunction, and they therefore could not plead ignorance in excuse of their disobedience. The Deputy Sheriff who served the writ, and who certainly ought to have known what it was done while he was there, testified that he read this writ three or four times to Lanphere or Rigdon, or both, and delivered a copy to each of them. Lanphere said he did not care a d—n for the injunction, and could protect his own rights, and began making preparations which showed that he intended to use violence. Rigdon, it was evident, was more hasty and perjury in this case somewhere, but where it was not necessary for him to say. But the whole facts of the transaction showed a deliberate plan followed, even on the supposition that Grover was not ejected, that it was not the intention of the defendants to allow him to remain in the theatre. More than that, they knew they would have been obeyed had not a court interfered by its strong arm. The writ was still disobeyed, when the defendants came into Court and asked for further time, and it was decided that they must obey the writ immediately, or else they were immediately or submit to the appointment of a Receiver. The writ required more than that Mr. Grover should be allowed to go to the theatre,—it required that he should be allowed to go there and act as manager of that theatre. Then the defendants agreed to allow a Receiver to be appointed, showing that up to that moment they had been in contempt. There was not only a violation of the writ once, but it was persistent and repeated; more than that, there was contempt shown on the writ in every way. Rigdon was guilty of contempt in the demonstration. The defendants were abundantly secured, as Grover had given a bond for $5,000 on the issuance of the writ, and if that had not been sufficient it could have been increased on application of the defendants.

There was no doubt but that there had been a violent, deliberate, and wilful violation of the injunction, and the Court was to determine what parties could be fined or imprisoned, or both. But if a fine was imposed they would appeal, and it would amount to nothing. They could go on and disobey any other injunction the Judge might issue. The Court, therefore, believed that an attachment would issue for the arrest of both Lanphere and Rigdon and their committal to jail, Lanphere for five days and Rigdon for ten days. That discrimination ought to be made because Rigdon had no excuse for acting in the manner he did. There was some little justification for Lanphere, as he had been told that Grover had been divorced, and might have felt that it was in danger, which would tend to make him do as he did. Rigdon was the guiltier party of the two, and had the less excuse.

Mr. Tuley then asked for a stay of proceedings,

Mr. Tuley—Well, sir, I pray an appeal to the Supreme Court.

The Court—Well, sir, I shall deny it.

Mr. Tuley—Then I ask that my motion be entered. I wish to ask that twenty-four hours be allowed to get up this record. It is an immense record, but we will be able to get it up in twenty-four hours.

The Court—I shall not grant the motion.

Mr. Tuley—The Court then refuses to grant any time in which the parties may appeal to the Supreme Court?

The Court—Yes, sir.

Mr. Tuley—Well, sir, if you choose to exercise that power I do not see how counsel can prepare what they desire in any time given to use as fairness could under a warrantee. Stock on hand at private sale.

A FIRST-CLASS TOP BUGGY, STANDARD MAKE, cheap for cash, or exchange for young, sound business horse. 1,000 LAMES, 189 Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—AT BOTTOM PRICES, NEW AND second-hand carriages, one extension-top carriage, nearly new; roadways, light seats; one second-hand platform spring wagon, all kinds of new phaetons, top side bars, top and spring buggies, side springs, with or without pads; also a large part of second-hand Willett, Hall & Bartlett; also all kinds of new and second-hand harness, double farm harness; will sell on monthly payments or exchange. 161 and 163 Lake-st., near Wells. Hall & Bartlett; also all kinds of new and second-hand harness, double farm harness; will sell on monthly payments or exchange. 161 and 163 Lake-st., near Wells.

FOR SALE—ROAD HORSE KNOWN AS SHAKspeare; can trot less than 2 minutes, kind, gentle, stands anywhere without hitching; will sell or change for most anything that don't eat; horsemen are especially invited to look at this horse, as 126 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AT 155 POLK-ST., NEAR Jefferson, 3 good blocky horses and 3 mares fit for city delivery wagons or for farm use; also a nice buggy horse and 6 business wagons. The above to belong to a widow who has no further use of them.

FOR SALE—AN A 1 MOROCCO-LEATHER TOP buggy, made to order by Hall & Bartlett, Rockford, Ill., just finished; one month in use; can be seen and see it at the Great Central Hotel, Market-st., between Madison and Washington, C. Wadsworth.

FOR SALE—AT 286 BLUE ISLAND-AV., 4 HEAVY work-horses, 2 middle-sized horses, and one nice driving-horse, spring wagon and harness; must be sold; cheap for cash. Call to-day or to-morrow.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAIN—FIRST-CLASS TOP buggy, good buggy horse and harness; must sell. WILLIAM, Room 14, 56 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE ROADSTER HORSE for want of use, 16 hands high, bay, well-bred, has trotted in 3:50 without extra training, free driver, and safe for a lady; to be seen at Cottage Grove Hotel.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND BUGGIES, 1 JUMP-seat, 1 half-top park phaeton, 2 half-top coachlocker, 1 extension-top, 2 side-bars, 1 square-box shift-top, 2 racket shift-tops, all in good order, at carriage factory, 93 and 95 Wells-st. HENRY WORTH.

FOR SALE—A GOOD, RELIABLE HORSES, accustomed to the city; work double or single; suitable for grocers', express-wagons, or for family use. Will be sold at a reasonable price, as I have no further use for them. D. D. MALLORY & CO., 154 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—$400 WILL BUY A STYLISH, YOUNG bay mare, covered phaeton, harness, blanket, covers, etc. Mare sound, kind, an excellent lady's horse; phaeton and other articles entirely new a year ago. Address E 51, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE GOOD HORSE AND TRUCK cheap. Apply to 225 East Kinzie-st., with business established.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND PHAETON and harness, in good order, cheap. Inquire at stables of Mr. FRED. DAFT, 763 Michigan-av.

GO TO MARTIN'S FOR THE BEST DELIVERY wagons in town; all seasoned stock; can supply always on hand. MARTIN'S carriage shop, 47 Wells-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARRIAGES AND BUGgies, new and second-hand, closing out at cost at my new warerooms, 113 and 115 Wells-st. W. H. HILL.

HORSE, WAGON, AND HARNESS FOR SALE cheap. Inquire at 311 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—THE USE OF A HORSE FOR HIS oats. Good care will be given. Address G 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—HORSE, HARNESS, AND WAGON for the grocery business. Must be sound and in good order. P. WERWEIER, corner Thirty-third and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD WORK HORSES OF MEdium size. Apply at 225 East Kinzie-st. to-day.

WANTED—A CHEAP WORK HORSE WORTH from $70 to $90 cash. Call at 1353 Prairie-av.

BOOKS.

BOOKS—CHAMBERS' CYCLOPEDIA, 10 VOL., $20; 1 vol., 1234; Ford's History of Illinois, $4; Geological Survey of Illinois, 5 vol., $15; Davis', $3.50; Statutes of Illinois, 1874, $2; Whitman on Patent Law, $2. Clark's Commentary, 4 vol., $10. Cash paid for old books, libraries, and stores. Send for catalogue. MILLER, 169 Madison-st., basement.

BLANK-BOOKS, ENVELOPES, NOTE-PAPER, letter-paper, legal-cap, envelopes, inks, &c., at lowest obtainable; beyond competition. GILBERT, 159 Washington-st.

CASH PAID FOR LAW, MEDICAL, AND PRIvate libraries, magazines, music. Call or address CHAPIN'S Original Old Bookstore, opp. Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR INCOMpatibility, etc.; residence nor personal presence not required; affidavits sufficient proof; fee after decree. Address G. R. SMITH, 25 Washington-st., Room 3.

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WEST END INSTITUTE. FAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies. MRS. S. R. CADY, Principal, New Haven, Conn. Send for circular.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—VACANT LOTS ON ARNOLD-ST. AND Milwaukee-av., for 10 years, on favorable terms. Apply to JOHN C. HAINES, 80 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

What Constitutes a Purchase?

The New York Court of Common Pleas has a nice little case pending to determine what constitutes a purchase. The plaintiffs are jewelers, and the defendant is a gentleman who came to their store to purchase a birth-day present for his wife, who accompanied him. The wife looked at a pair of diamond earrings worth $3,500, and they were placed in her ears. Her husband, remarking, "If you like them, I like them," She took them home, and the next day returned them, but the jewelers refused to take them back, saying they had been purchased. The lady claims that she only took them to try them.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND Saturdays—Horses, carriages, and harness a specialty, at WESTON & CO.'S, Nos. 126 and 128 East Washington-st. A small lume given on lots all horses sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand at private sale.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$4,500—NEW STONE-FRONT DWELling, all modern improvements, lot 20x183, on Wabash-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts.

$4,500—New cottage on stone front, 11 rooms, all modern, dwelling, lot 50x183, on Calumet-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third sts.

$1,100—Nice small cottage, and lot 24x124, south front, on Henry-st., within half a block of Blue Island-av.

T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 161 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOW MUCH WILL YOU GIVE FOR a good cottage and lot, 627 West Indiana-st.? Worth $3,500, but am determined to sell; no reasonable offer refused. Also 900 Harrison-st., at a sacrifice. E. H. BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP COTTAGE AND BARN, 284 Walnut-st.; only $500, with five years' lease of lot on $4 per month; or will rent it. 100 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT NEW 2-STORY AND basement stone-front brick house, 293 West Washington-st., finished in natural woods, coal vault in front, very convenient; take your wife to see it; no white paint to conspicuously soil your entire front. C. P. HOTCHKISS, 231 Park-av., or H. WHIPPLE, 104 Washington-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE CORNER ON Thirty-first-st., west of State, with store and dwelling; would exchange for house east of State-st., worth $5,000. J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st.

FOR SALE A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 7 rooms, on Cleaver-court, near Harrison-st. This place is offered very low as the owners are to leave the city. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON VAN BUREN-st.; make an offer; with small cash payment. Also rent on investment. J. TYLER, Room 5, 69 Washington-st.

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FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—
In House and grounds on Cornell-st. (clear) at Hyde Park, the finest location for home on the north side, south of Lincoln Park, and will assume.

Large brick residence and 100x184 feet in Egandale, Hyde Park, in first-class order and good inside improved. Also good house and 50x183 feet on Jefferson-av. near Hyde Park depot, to exchange in same way.

Chester, Ill., property; water, sidewalk, and good houses on street; fine evergreens on property, at great bargain. Apply 126 South Clark-st., Room 11.

Nice building lots at Kenwood, on Forty-seventh-st., Woodlawn-av., Kenwood-court., and Lake-av., at bargains for cash.

ULRICH & BOND,
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FOR SALE—AT WESTERN SPRINGS, ON EASY monthly payments to suit, 7-story house and lot, price at $800, $1,000, and $1,200; near schools and depot; sidewalks, etc., all complete ready to move into; 10 cent train morning and evening. T. C. HILL, 4 Lakeside Building.

FOR SALE—AT DOWNER'S GROVE, ON C. B. & Q. R. R., 10-cent trains, choice village and grove lots, one new house, $1,200, 8 rooms, two houses, 7 rooms. T. 44 J. H. LYMAN, 17 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—40 ACRES IN SEC. 19, R. 14, Hyde Park Tp., Ill., 6 miles from P. O. for subdivision. T. TYLER, 92 Washington-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—MORGAN PARK—HOUSES AND LOTS on monthly payments. Only a small cash payment required. House of 6 rooms and lot 50x150, $1,200; monthly payments, $14.66. House of 6 rooms and lot 100x150, $1,750; monthly payments, $19.17. House of 7 rooms and lot 100x150, $2,000; monthly payments, $21.66. Houses costing double these prices, double the monthly payments. Railroad fare, 30 cents. Inquire of GEO. K. CLARKE, Agent, No. 11 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS IN HOUSES AND lots in Ga Grange. Prices and terms to suit the times. COSSITT & LAY, removed to 71 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LARGE 2-STORY HOUSE, 12 rooms, brick basement, lot 66 or 132x170, Wabash-av., Hyde Park depot, Englewood. RICHARD LEE & CO., 238 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—EXCELLENT HOUSES AT RAVENSwood. Remember the 4:30 train. Easy terms and frequent trains; inquire of A. BENNETT, agent, southeast corner Monroe and Market-sts.

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ADVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, JEWELRY, diamonds, revolvers, opera-glasses, books, furs, instruments, etc., at GOLDEN BALL, 100 and 102 Madison-st., cor. Market-st. Cash paid for old gold and silver, sold dust, silver bars, precious stones, and valuables of every description. Money to loan at 6 per cent (4).

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MONEY TO LOAN ON JEWELRY, WATCHES, pianos, and chattels. P. M. WILKERSON, Room 40, 186 Washington-st. Private office.

$1,000 OR $3,000 TO INVEST IN PRODUCE commission or any other good business. Address, this date, J. C. M.

$2,000 TO LOAN, 2 TO 5 YEARS, ON CITY real estate. Loans made on good collateral. W. OTTAWAY, 127 South Clark-st., Room 16.

$2,500 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE security. WILLIAM H. KING, 180 Clark-st.

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TO EXCHANGE—THE IMPORTED TROTTING horse, Former, Twenty-ninth and Garibaldi-sts., for livery stock. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A HOUSE AND LOT, $3,000, in Champaign for $400. For sale or exchange for land in Illinois or Iowa. A. T. REMINGWAY, 20 Major Block.

MUSICAL.

AT THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR WE ALWAYS have a number of pianos on hand returned from renting. We offer a thoroughly first-class piano, used one and tone, and warranted to last as long as a new piano. We will sell these just returned for from $150 to $250 each. Additionally, we now have some cheap pianos, as follows:

One 6-octave plain.....$ 50
One 6-octave Gilbert..... 75
One 7-octave Gilbert..... 125
One 7-octave Gilbert..... 150
One upright 7½-octave, nearly new, in handsome rosewood case..... 200

W. W. KIMBALL,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS—ONE ELEGANT DECKER Bros., nearly new, for less than half price; 1 fine 7-octave rosewood, $140; also 1 for $96; or will rent for $5 per month. 262 Warren-av.

ORGANS—WITH ALL NEW IMPROVEMENTS—BY Ox Sprang, Blake Organ Company, Smith's American, Mason & Hamlin, Estey, Taylor, $90, $96, $100, $125. R. T. MARTIN'S, 154 State-st.

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS.
$225, $250, $275, $300
RECORD-HAND PIANOS.
$40, $60, $75, $100, $125.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 STATE-ST.

VERY ELEGANT, NEW, 7¼-OCTAVE PIANOforte, Rosewood case, richly carved legs and lyre, has all the latest improvements, only $235. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

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A PART INTEREST IN ONE OF THE BEST LIT. ste patented articles ever introduced for sale; requires capital for manufacturing; invite investigation. For particulars address I 67, Tribune office.

COAL YARD — LEASE, OFFICE, SCALES, horses, wagons, etc., for sale at a sacrifice, as owner is engaged in other business. Call at Harrison and Canal-sts. for particulars.

FIRST-CLASS SALOON FIXTURES, BOTTLES, house, etc., for sale at a bargain. Apply at BEST'S Warehouse, 33 North Desplaines-st.

PATENT RIGHTS OF A NEW IMPROVED HANDpower, combined circle and scroll saw for sale. Apply at 1668 Milwaukee-av.

SILVER MINES IN SAN JUAN DISTRICT, COLOrado, for sale or exchange for real estate; city, suburban, Illinois or Iowa farms. K 53, Tribune office.

THE RIGHT PARTY WITH $1,000, HALF CASH, can have half interest in a business and management, with salary, sure to clear $10,000 yearly. Address O 8, Tribune office.

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ELEGANT SEWING MACHINES OF ALL STANDard makes, warranted three years, perfect in every particular, with tuck marker and all attachments; price, $35 each; retail at $75. THOMAS H. MATHER, 200 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL LATE IMPROVED MAchines, running as well as the machine; to be sold cheap for cash or on easy terms. Money loaned on machines. Private Loan Office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 208 WEST Madison-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, and exchanged. Open till 8 p. m.

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STORAGE—ON EAST WASHINGTON-ST. FOR all household goods and merchandise. Low rates advanced on goods if desired. Address THOS. A. HILL, 122 Dearborn-st.

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INSTRUCTION.

MUSIC LESSONS. GOTTSCHALKSEN, UNITED States Hotel, 44 Monadnock.

TO RENT---HOUSES.

TO RENT—BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE, TWO-story and basement, in complete order, No. 625 Indiana-av. Apply at Room 3 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 227 SOUTH SANGAMON-st. Two stories, basement, and Mansard roof; stone front. H. H. SHUFELDT, 231 Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—NO. 886 NORTH DEARBORN-ST. C. C. TAYLOR, 183 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP TO GOOD TENANTS, THOSE beautiful 11-room houses, corner of Rush and Oak-sts., North Side, with all conveniences. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—THE NICE RESIDENCE 591 CALUMET-av., with 4 large, 2-story barn, containing 7 box stalls, 2 single stalls; and 70 feet of ground. Inquire of WM. M. DEE, Franklin and Adams-sts.

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TO RENT—NEW MARBLE-FRONT, 10-ROOM houses, very nice and convenient, one to four blocks from Lincoln Park, and near Lincoln-av. cars. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, 260 West Washington-st. Every room newly painted, papered, and calcimined. Will rent up a respectable family cheap. Not for a boarding-house. Inquire at 266 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY 10-ROOM HOUSE No. 266 Wabash-av. Apply to R. J. WALSH, McVicker's Theatre Building.

TO RENT—NO. 9 HONORE-ST., NEAR ADAMS; 6-story brick, 12 rooms; $35 per month, and in good order. WM. D. PALMER, No. 125 State-st., Palmer House.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE city. Full list and particulars at Landlord and Tenant Bureau, Room 3, 79 Clark-st., or 125 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE 126 SOUTH MORGAN-st., 10 rooms, gas fixtures, stable; pleasant location, near cars; low rent. Apply on the corner next south.

TO RENT—TWO FINE 6-ROOM COTTAGES, AT the north city limits, for $15, which are really worth $25; also 5 others at $12 per month. Room 11.

TO RENT—NICE 10-ROOM BRICK HOUSES, NEAR Lincoln Park; all conveniences; will put in good order and rent low. C. S. WALLER, 42 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—138 WABASH-AV., 2-STORY AND BASEment marble-front house, 14 rooms, in perfect order, with furnace and gas-fixtures, only $40 per month. JAS. B. GOODMAN & CO., 68 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, FINE, STYLISH, with extensive grounds, near depot, at Wilmette. Rent can be paid in board. W. W. STEWART, 14, 16 Washington-st.

TO RENT—LOW, 226 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST., 11 rooms, 4 closets, pantry, etc.; garden, good order. J. J. OWEN, 198 Washington-st.

TO RENT—1411 MICHIGAN-AV., JUST SOUTH OF Thirty-fifth-st., a gem of a house, 9 rooms, hot and cold water, and in complete order, for $35 per month. Apply to D. STONE, 140 Madison-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 6 OR 7 ROOMS, $25 PER MONTH. Peoria-st., to a small family, only $25 per month. J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, NEWLY repaired and painted. Call at 192 West Adams-st., between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m.

TO RENT—262 WEST MONROE-ST., $26; 275 WEST Jackson-st., $22; 86 Grove-st., Hyde Park, $25. H. OSBORN & SON, 120 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—522 WARREN-AV.—TWO-STORY AND basement brick house, in perfect order; prefer not to sell; to a small family. Apply to J. E. HALL, 120 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Eighteenth-st., with good barn and all conveniences; also two-story house on Langley-av., near Thirty-third-st., 10 rooms, $20. JAMES H. HILL, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—HOUSE 278 FULTON-ST., NEAR FAUline, 6 rooms, 8 closets, pantry, and two store-rooms, very conveniently arranged; well lighted, sewer, water, gas, and in complete order. Call 276 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—(OR SELL) LARGE BASEMENT COTtage, corner lot, Halsted and Wolfram-sts., 70x110 ft; trees and shrubbery; rent $25; sell for $3,500. JOHN C. HAINES, Attorney, 138 Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT octagon-front brick building No. 663 Sedgwick-st., corner of Cleveland-av. Three rooms on a block; all modern improvements, including furnace. For terms, apply to C. C. HOLTON, Nos. 225 and 227 State-st., or 166 North Wells.

TO RENT—$45 PER MONTH, THE NEW DEtached 2-story and basement octagon-front brick residence 279 Park-av.; contains 10 rooms, furnace, all modern conveniences, and route to Board of Trade. C. P. HOTCHKISS, 231 West Washington-st., or N. DYE, 282 Park-av.

TO RENT—AT UNION PARK—THAT VERY DEsirable east-front brick, 10 rooms, 2 closets, all modern conveniences, and in complete order; also a nice cottage, 6 rooms, and lot 50x183, $1,750; monthly payments, $14.66. House of 6 rooms and lot 100x150, $2,000; monthly payments, $19.17. House of 7 rooms and lot 100x150, $2,250; monthly payments, $21.66. Houses costing double these prices, double the monthly payments. Railroad fare, 30 cents. Inquire of GEO. K. CLARKE, Agent, No. 11 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, 6 rooms, 2 closets, pantry, and large store-room, very conveniently arranged; well lighted, sewer, water, gas, and in complete order. Call 276 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—(OR SELL) LARGE BASEMENT COTtage, corner lot,

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AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Hooley's Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

ADELPHI THEATRE—Monroe street, corner Dearborn. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Salsbury's Troubadours. "Patchwork." Afternoon and evening.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Richelieu."

McCORMICK HALL—North Clark street, corner Kinzie. Concert by Hans Von Bulow.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, May 3, 1876.

Slightly warmer weather is predicted for the Lake Region to-day.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 88¼.

Extradition is at an end as between the United States and Great Britain, and until some new treaty on the subject is negotiated there will be no further surrender of criminals by either Government. The action of the English Government in releasing WINSLOW against the protest of the United States is regarded by the latter as an abrogation of the extradition clause of the ASHBURTON treaty, and a notification to this effect will be immediately forwarded by Secretary FISH.

It is eminently proper and in every way desirable that there should be a clearing up of the mystery surrounding the extraordinary transaction of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in worthless Arkansas bonds, and an effort is to be made in this direction. A resolution ordering an investigation by the House Judiciary Committee was yesterday adopted unanimously, and a Sub-Committee has been appointed to conduct the inquiry, which will be pushed with all possible dispatch.

It occasionally becomes necessary for the courts to demonstrate, by stern and decisive action, the fact that their authority in regard to peremptory mandates may not be defied without unpleasant consequences. Judge WILLIAMS, of the Circuit Court, found it necessary in the case of two theatrical managers who had been guilty of an aggravated form of contempt of court, and whose respect for the majesty of the law has probably increased somewhat since the discovery that it has the power to lodge them in the County Jail for a period of five and ten days, respectively.

Late in the afternoon yesterday the House Committee on Banking and Currency made a report recommending the adoption of the resolution providing for the immediate issue of $10,000,000 of the silver coin reserve in exchange for legal-tenders. As the report did not come up under the regular call of the Committees, unanimous consent was necessary to secure action. Of course there were plenty of inflationists to put in objections, and the consideration of the resolution was necessarily postponed. There is no doubt of its passage finally, though the greenbackers may be expected to secure all possible obstruction and delay.

The political campaign in Louisiana has been inaugurated with assassination and murder, if the accounts contained in our dispatches furnish a correct version of the terrible crimes that are chronicled. The Hon. M. H. TWITCHELL, a Republican State Senator, Mr. GEORGE KING his brother-in-law, and a colored man were shot while crossing the river at Coushatta, La., by a man who stood on the bank with a repeating rifle and picked them off at leisure, and was a sufficiently good marksman to kill both the white man. The night before two Republicans were murdered in West Feliciana Parish by the Regulators, who appear to have taken this method of enforcing their demand for the resignation of the parish officials.

Arguments were heard yesterday before Judge FARWELL, of the Circuit Court, on the motion for an injuction prayed for by ED PHILLIPS to prevent his successor as South Town Assessor from entering upon the duties of his office. The application is vigorously resisted by able counsel, backed up by a vast amount of testimony showing that the election upon which PHILLIPS bases his claim was illegal, void, and of no effect—a fact so thoroughly well-known that if the question of the injunction hinges upon this issue, PHILLIPS will surely fail in his attempt to invoke the aid of the Courts to install him in an office to which he was never elected, and, indeed, scarcely voted for.

The question of liquor-selling continues to trouble the Centennial managers. They are between two fires—their obligations toward parties who have paid large sums for leases and privileges which which will greatly diminish in productiveness if liquor-selling is excluded, and the temperance element in the Centennial Commission and Board of Finance. The foes of beer and wine have raked up an old forgotten statute which prohibits the sale of intoxicating beverages within the boundaries of Fairmount Park, within which the Exposition buildings are situated, and insist that the law is peremptory on the point. What the issue will be is not now apparent, but if there is such a thing as evading the law and sanctioning the sale of lager and light wines it will probably be done.

The Chicago produce markets were again active yesterday, and most of them were weak and unsettled. Mess pork declined 45c per brl, and closed 25c lower, at $20.17½ for May and $20.35 for June. Lard declined 35c per 100 lbs, and closed 30c lower, at $12.15 for May and $12.35 for June. Meats were ½c per lb lower, at 7½c for boxed shoulders, 10½c for do short ribs, and 10½c for do short clears. Lake freights were dull, at 4c for wheat to Buffalo. Highwines were quiet and steady, at $1.07 per gallon. Flour was easier. Wheat declined 1⅞c, closing ½c lower, at 96⅞c cash and 99c for June. Corn declined 1c, closing ½c lower, at 44½c for May and 45⅞c for July. Oats were ½c lower, closing at 30½c for May and 30½c for June. Rye was quiet at 62c. Barley was quiet and ½@⅞c lower, closing at 61½c for May and 58c for June. Hogs were inactive, and closed weak at 30@40c decline, late sales making at $7.00@7.25 for common to prime. Cattle were quiet and easy, with sales at $2.50@5.30. Sheep were scarce at $4.00@6.25. Last Saturday evening there was in store in this city 2,477,809 bu wheat, 1,437,371 bu corn, 649,216 bu oats, 65,728 bu rye, and 157,656 bu barley. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $112.87½ in greenbacks at the close.

CATE, of Wisconsin, is convinced that he put his foot in it when he procured the investigation of the "Mary Merritt" charges against Secretary BRISTOW. Not only was the affair a dismal and disgraceful failure, injuring nobody but those who were instrumental in bringing about the investigation, but it is considered not at all unlikely that the result of the conspiracy against Mr. BRISTOW will be to give him the Wisconsin delegation at Cincinnati. There is some talk of reviving the mule case and of pressing an investigation of the story that Mr. BRISTOW gave improper information to Louisville whisky-dealers concerning the increased tax in 1875. In the latter case the correspondence on the subject will probably furnish reasons why some other State should send a BRISTOW delegation, and, if the whisky-thieves and detectives can only be induced to extend the scope of their conspiracy, there is no telling what the effect may be upon the balloting at Cincinnati.

SCHENCK and PARK confronted each other in the room of the House Foreign Committee yesterday, and each told his story concerning that much-talked-of letter of resignation. It seems there are two copies of this letter, one in the handwriting of SCHENCK and one written by PARK. PARK contends that his is the original draft, and that the ex-Minister copied it. PARK explained certain interpolations in the SCHENCK copy which he said were designed to convince the public that Mr. SCHENCK did not dissolve his official connection with the Mining Company because of any want of confidence in the value of the stock. To most of PARK'S story Mr. SCHENCK gives an indignant denial. How this question of veracity will be settled to the satisfaction of the General's friends it is at present difficult to imagine. If Mr. SCHENCK is not more successful in sustaining his testimony in this regard than he has been with reference to alleged transactions with the London broker, FISHER, there will be many who will be forced to look upon the General's story as lame and impotent. The letters in the hands of the Committee showing SCHENCK'S communication with the Emma Mine Directory after his resignation place the ex-Minister's testimony on that point in an unenviable light.

THE MAYOR'S ELECTION.

Mr. JAMIESON, the retiring City Attorney, furnished the retiring Board of Aldermen with a retiring opinion to the effect that they ought not to canvass the vote for Mayor polled at the recent election, and he also advised the Board that the present Council could not elect one of their number Mayor, which is good law, and that the incoming Council could not, which is bad law! Mr. JAMIESON'S argument may be stated briefly to be:

1. That no vacancy has occurred in the office of Mayor since COLVIN'S election in December, 1873; and that no election for Mayor can take place (unless a vacancy shall hereafter occur) until April, 1877.

2. That if a vacancy has occurred in that office, it happened in April, 1872, when the charter was adopted, or in December following, when the term for which COLVIN was elected expired.

3. That in either event the vacancy occurred more than one year before the expiration of the legal term of Mayor, and therefore under no circumstances can it be filled by the Common Council.

4. That if a vacancy happened at either date, that office must be filled at a special election to be called by the Common Council.

5. That notice and a call are indispensable to give validity to a special election.

It will be noticed that Mr. JAMIESON assumes that the charter, by operation of law, extended the legal term of the Mayor until April, 1877, and of the other city officers until April, 1876. There is neither common sense nor legal warrant for this extension of official terms, which is, on the contrary, specifically prohibited by the Constitution. The charter has been the absolute law of the city from the day the vote thereon was canvassed and the result declared. The adoption of the charter terminated the official existence of all the elective officers—Mayor, Council, Treasurer, Collector, and Attorney—as completely and as effectually as if their terms had expired that day. The only right and authority that either Mayor COLVIN or Attorney JAMIESON had to exercise the duties of their offices after that day is given in the third section of the first article of the charter, which says:

> If a majority of the votes cast at such election shall be for city organization under general law, such city shall thenceforth be deemed to be organized under this act; and the city officers then in office shall thereupon exercise the powers conferred upon like officers in this act, until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

This section does not extend the official term of any officer; it assumes that all these officers are legislated out by the adoption of the new charter, but it directs that during the interval or interregnum preceding the next general election these ex-officers shall exercise the powers of like officers directed to be elected under this act. When was this election to take place? At the next regular election. When was the next regular election? The charter says: "A general election for city officers shall be held on the third Tuesday of April of each year." That was the shortest time fixed by law for the election of all the offices made vacant by the adoption of the charter. Mr. JAMIESON will not pretend that the charter extended his official "term" to May, 1876. He must concede that his sole authority to act as Attorney after April, 1875, was obtained from the clause we have quoted, which allowed him "to exercise the powers" of the City Attorney to be elected until that Attorney was elected. He was not City Attorney after the charter was declared adopted; thenceforth he was a mere *locum tenens*, authorized to exercise the powers of Attorney until an Attorney could be elected.

As with the City Attorney and Treasurer, so with the Mayor. All these offices were made vacant by the adoption of the new charter, and the incumbent ceased to be Mayor; his sole authority was to "exercise the powers" of Mayor until his successor was elected.

When was this election to take place? The charter states that "at the general election in 1873, and biennially thereafter, the Mayor shall be elected in each city," but that does not preclude an election in 1876, there being no Mayor in office,—the office not having been previously filled. All the limit imposed by this provision was that a Mayor must be elected in 1877 to serve two years, and that the Mayor elected in 1876, to fill the void in that office, should serve only for one year.

The law having vacated all the elective offices, having abruptly cut off the official terms of all the then existing officers, the incumbents were directed to occupy the vacant premises until new tenants were selected to fill the places. Mr. COLVIN has never been Mayor since the charter was adopted, except in the sense of a temporary custodian until a Mayor could be duly elected. The charter provided for a "general election for city officers" in April, 1876; it was not a "special election," but a general election, at which nearly 40,000 voters deposited their ballots for a man to fill the office of Mayor, which has had none other than a temporary occupant since April, 1875.

Mr. JAMIESON concludes that the failure to give notice, etc., cannot avoid or defeat the legality of a "general election," the date of which is fixed by law. The voluntary election by the people of a Mayor at a "general election" was therefore valid in law, and the advice of the City Attorney that the Council treat the action of 40,000 voters with contempt, even to refusing to record the fact that they had so voted, was not only discourteous but presumptious.

The City Attorney advises the Council that it had once held there was no vacancy in the office of Mayor, and therefore refused to call a special election, and that it should adhere to that position. The question whether a vacancy exists is a question of fact. The late Common Council having refused to recognize the fact of a vacancy in the office of Mayor does not preclude the new Common Council doing so. The new Common Council may assume that the vacancy becomes a fact from the date at which they can take official cognizance of it, and, the vacancy being for less than a year, may proceed to fill it by the election of one of their own number. Should they do so, and disregard Mr. COLVIN'S official existence in the future, they will have, with the Mayor of their own choice and their own Finance Committee, absolute control over the city affairs. Will Mr. COLVIN take notice, and render such a municipal conflict unnecessary?

THE FINANCE QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

Perhaps the most senseless of all the great variety of senseless things done by the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives is the monthly forcing of a vote to suspend the rules in order to repeal the act providing for the redemption of the legal-tender notes in coin on the 1st of January, 1879. A suspension of the rules requires a two-thirds vote, and it is well known to both the resumptionists and the repudiationists that a two-thirds vote cannot be obtained to warrant a vote on the repeal itself before it shall have been duly reported from the proper Committee. The call for a vote on the suspension of the rules can have no other purpose, therefore, than that of affording Congressional demagogues the opportunity to deceive their constituents by a vote that counts for nothing either way. Thus Mr. PAINE, of Cleveland, who pretends to favor resumption, may say that he voted to suspend the rules either in order promptly to defeat the proposed repeal or make room for another resumption scheme. Likewise men who vote in the negative on a motion to suspend the rules to make room for the repeal bill may vote for the repeal when it is duly reported. There is nothing binding about the vote to suspend the rules, and nothing which authoritatively indicates the sentiment of the voter on the real issue. Its only use is to enable certain demagogical Congressmen to make up fictitious records for the deception of their constituents. For the rest, it merely enables the Democrats to carry out their do-nothing policy, and devote their time to the misrepresentation of committee investigations.

There is just one thing the Democrats can do with safety in this currency matter,—an action that will probably have the most beneficial results, but which will still be non-committal in itself. This is to adopt immediate measures for bringing the available silver into circulation, thereby relieving the famine of small change, and affording an opportunity to test the popular sentiment on the circulation of coin. This can be done, fortunately, without any cost to the Government, and without in the least disturbing values. The first step will be to adopt the resolution prepared by Mr. FROST, of Boston, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, under such restrictions and regulations as will secure a fair circulation, to issue the silver coin now in the Treasury in exchange for an equal amount of legal-tenders, the latter to be reissued for the retirement of the like amount of fractional currency, which shall be canceled and destroyed. The object of this proposition is merely to make the law of April 17, relative to the issue of silver in exchange for fractionals, immediately operative. The people have hoarded their fractionals for exchange, but the Treasury and Sub-Treasuries have not the clerical force adequate for the labor of counting, sorting, etc., and the result is that, though there were $14,000,000 of silver coin in the Treasury at the time the law was passed, only about $1,500,000 of that sum has been put out. The adoption of the proposed resolution will enable the Treasury Department to avail itself of the assistance of the banks throughout the country, to which the silver may be issued in exchange for greenbacks, on condition that they will pay it out for fractional parts of checks and in exchange for fractional currency. As it is now, there has not been enough silver coin issued to go around for pocket-pieces, though in the meantime the fractional currency has largely disappeared.

The next step for Congress to take is to adopt the new silver bill offered in the Senate by Mr. SHERMAN, or one similar to it, authorizing the coining and issue of silver dollars in exchange for the legal-tender notes of $1 in denomination. The Treasury Department announces that it has facilities for coining silver at the rate of $2,000,000 per month without interfering with the gold coinage, and probably these facilities could be increased. Silver might be issued up to the full limit of the sinking-fund required by law without putting any more restraint upon the Government than it bears now in the purchase of bonds for that purpose, and the destruction of legal-tender notes of $1 denomination would be just as much a reduction of the debt as if the same amount of bonds were purchased and destroyed. Nor would there be any contraction in the currency, the only difference being that silver would take the place of a certain portion of the greenbacks. The equilibrium of values would be retained, and the greenbacks and silver would circulate side by side.

If the Democrats in Congress will accept this *as* a sort of tacit compromise for the present, and agree to do nothing more about the currency, we are confident of the most beneficial results. They might then adjourn and await the effect upon the people of this partial coin circulation. We would advise the placing of a large proportion of the silver issue in the two States of Ohio and Indiana, which alone seem to be seriously infected with the shinplaster mania, and we are convinced that it would work a radical change in the sentiment of those two States on this question. If the "greenbackers" in Congress dare to trust their constituency with an actual contact with coin, even for subsidiary uses, let them simply adopt the plan proposed and await the result. If a year's experience shall show that there is nothing very dangerous in the circulation of coin, after all, perhaps they will afterwards be willing to make as much concession in favor of gold as in favor of silver.

THE COURT-HOUSE PROPOSITION.

THE TRIBUNE has already printed a full description of the plans for a Court-House, prepared by Mr. BOYINGTON, which he, in connection with AMOS GRANNIS, N. S. BOUTON, MORTIMER & TAPPER, and the CARTER Brothers, proposes to erect complete for $2,100,000. Every tax-payer should endeavor to get a view of these plans, which may be seen in Mr. BOYINGTON'S office. They compare favorably with any of the plans that were submitted originally, and are much superior to the so-called compromise plan on which EGAN and TILLEY have partially agreed. The BOYINGTON plan proposes building on the new foundations now being prepared, and provides for interior light and air by a space 150x160 feet in the centre, which is to be utilized both for light and for a large public room on the first floor. This immense hall will be roofed with glass and furnished with ventilators, so as to give light and air to all the inside offices. The floor of this room will be covered with the sidewalk lights, so as to make the space in the basement underneath perfectly available for offices. This centre room itself will be a vast political exchange, kept for public purposes, and opening upon all the corridors and entrances to the various departments. The room takes the place of the dome contemplated in the EGAN-TILLEY plan, which, besides being a useless appendage, will cost certainly half a million and probably three-quarters of a million of dollars. In place of any ornamentation which the dome might furnish, Mr. BOYINGTON'S plan proposes two great clock-towers, fronting on Randolph and Washington streets, the cost of which is included in the general estimate; they will be as ornamental as the dome, and much more useful. The exterior of the building is massive and beautiful, without any lavish waste of ornamentation, and his plan of construction contemplates fire-proof walls running from foundation to roof at every corridor. The building would be in every respect a credit to the city.

Now, the cost of the building on the plan that TILLEY and EGAN are trying to agree upon will be, according to their own admission, about $3,600,000, and it will probably not be less than $4,000,000, and this in spite of the understanding between the city and county that the total cost should not exceed $2,500,000. But Mr. BOYINGTON and his associates, occupying the leading positions in their various branches of building, offer to construct a Court-House equally desirable, with a guarantee in any sum that may be demanded that it shall be built strictly in accordance with the specifications they submit, that it shall be completed within two years and a half, and that no claim shall be made for more than $2,100,000, the contract-price. Every one knows that this sum is ample, at the present prices of labor and material, to construct as elegant and substantial a building as Chicago needs. A refusal to accept their offer will cost the tax-payers of Cook County at least *a million and a half, and probably two millions of dollars, in excess of this sum.* Here is an admirable opportunity for the Board of County Commissioners to show that the moral indictment brought against them by the late Grand Jury is not well-founded. If they will abandon the opportunities for jobbing incident to the building of the Court-House, and save the people two millions of dollars by accepting the offer made them, with ample guarantee, they will be relieved in part of the suspicion of corruption which now attaches to them. But, if they reject this offer, their action will be a strong confirmation of the serious charges which the Grand Jury have put upon them.

A BUNDLE OF JOBS.

The Democratic majority in the House entered upon the session carefully holding themselves to keep from bursting under their own tremendously high pressure of economy and retrenchment. They were there, as they had so long loudly advertised, to save the Government, which was imperiled by Republican profligacy and corruption. The sixty Confederates were also enlisted for that great work of saving the country. The Democratic majority held the purse-strings absolutely. They had full power to stop every leak in the Treasury, to lop off every extravagance in every department, and put an end to stealings everywhere, and not a dollar could be taken out of the Treasury except upon appropriations made by them. Never had reformers fairer field. Four months have they labored under that Democratic-economic-tremendous high pressure, and they have placed the cadets at West Point upon starveling allowance, and after cutting down our diplomatic service have made such scant provision for what is left of it that our representation abroad must needs be upon the shabbiest footing of that of any civilized nation. If, in the way of retrenchment, the Democratic House, which promised to reduce the Government expenditures at least one-third, has done anything besides worth mention, nobody has yet found it out. With this niggardly, and in reality most expensive, retrenchment the Democratic-economic high pressure was exhausted.

Now come the Democratic schemes for emptying the Treasury. Foremost among these is the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. This it is, evidently, that has been singled out by the Confederate members as the means by which to get their rights for their people. Every member in whose district there is a creek, inlet, or bayou has had an appropriation for its improvement tacked upon the bill. There is $40,000 put down for the improvement of the Ocoee River, in Georgia. The classic Tombigbee is down for a $18,950 improvement. The Cape Fear River, North Carolina, is to be improved also $150,000 more in addition to $100,000 already squandered for the like purpose. Pamlico River is down for $25,000 worth of improvements; Ocmulgee River, $25,000; Tennessee River, $300,000; James River, $60,000; the great Kanawha, $300,000; Galveston Bay, $100,000; Galveston Harbor, $200,000; and lesser sums for an immemerable lot of streams, besides the inevitable $100,000 for the mouth of the Mississippi, $50,000 for the Mississippi opposite St. Louis, etc. To get this all, the usual log-rolling and trading of votes was resorted to, and we find $100,000 put down for the Red River of the North; $125,000 for the Delaware River; $75,000 for the Wabash River, which for years practically has not been navigated; and the usual amounts for the Ohio, Upper Mississippi, and out-of-the-way ports everywhere. The heavy appropriations, however, are for the unnavigable Southern rivers and inaccessible harbors for which there is no commerce, and the sole benefit derived from the appropriations for which will be the spending of so much money in the district, and the consequent reinforcing of the claims of the member therefrom for re-election on the score that he "did something" for his constituents. The total appropriation, as the bill passed the House, is in round numbers $6,000,000,—a million more than was appropriated by the extravagant Congress of 1873-'4, and the expenditure of at least three-fourths of which will be so much money absolutely wasted. The only possible good that can come of it all will be to impress upon the country the truth as to the dexterity with which the high-pressure Democratic reformers hasten to empty the National Treasury.

MR. BLAINE'S SECOND STATEMENT.

We are glad to note Mr. BLAINE'S second appearance on the floor of Congress in his own behalf, and his friends will now agree with him that he is justified in announcing that he will not take any further notice of scandals with which his name shall be associated. His statement in regard to Kansas Pacific bonds is as comprehensive and convincing as it was in regard to the Fort Smith & Little Rock bonds, and he now stands acquitted before all fair-minded men of both parties. In this second statement he disposes of a charge which, however incredible and malicious it may have seemed to him in his innocence, was stated with great particularity, and, owing to the alleged confirmation in the records of the United States Court in Kansas, had an ugly look. It had been industriously circulated for a couple of years, and the allegation was that Mr. BLAINE had corruptly received fifteen Kansas Pacific bonds from a lawyer named JOSEPH B. STEWART, who was acting as lobbyist for the Company. Several persons were cited as having knowledge of the transaction,—among them STEWART, his former partner named RIDDLE, THOMAS EWING, Jr., and some newspaper correspondents. It was also copied from the Court record that, when the distribution of these bonds was made public in the shape of a suit brought by STEWART against the Kansas Pacific Company, there was a stipulation by the attorneys that BLAINE'S bonds should be set down to his brother, "JOHN E. BLAINE." In his brief statement of the case to the House, Mr. BLAINE produced a letter from STEWART showing that JOHN E. BLAINE was always the owner of the bonds, and acquired the interest which they represent as far back as 1856, before JAMES G. BLAINE entered Congress; also a letter from RIDDLE saying he had never seen BLAINE in his office, and never knew of STEWART'S transferring bonds, as charged, or any other thing of value to BLAINE; also a letter from THOMAS EWING, JR., who, having been a Director of the Kansas Pacific, testifies that he knows BLAINE never had any interest in the Company; also letters from others of like tenor. The charge seems to be completely and satisfactorily answered. Mr. BLAINE said in his first statement that it had been the rule of his life not to do anything which he would be averse to having publicly known, and we believe he told the truth.

A PAINFUL RUMOR.

There is a painful rumor in circulation that a corrupt bargain and trade have been effected, or are likely to be effected, between the usurping scalawag in the Mayor's office and a majority of the members in the new City Legislature. The rumor is to the effect that the new members (or enough of them to constitute, with the ten or eleven Colvinian scalawags, a majority of the body), have agreed to recognize COLVIN as the rightful Mayor upon the condition that COLVIN shall not assume to preside in the Council, nor interfere in the appointment of its committees. This corrupt arrangement is said to have been negotiated between the usurper and certain "weak sisters" among the new members, through a certain out-going member of the body for one of the South Side districts. If any such infamous trade has been entered into, the public will quickly know it upon the convening of the new assembly. And the parties to it in the assembly will speedily learn in what estimation the public hold such huckstering characters.—*Chicago Times.*

We do not believe there is a particle of truth in this suggestion. We regard the story as a feeler put out by the Colvinites, and as an invitation to trade. We do not believe that the majority of the new Council is composed of "weak sisters," or of men in the least disposed to compromise or bargain with COLVIN and the corruptionists in office. If there were anything upon which the whole people were united at the recent election, it was the protest against Colvinism. The vote would have been unanimous had there not been some question as to the efficacy of the vote for Mayor. As it was, more than seven-tenths of all the voters voted directly for a successor to COLVIN, and, of the other three-tenths, two-thirds were equally as opposed to him. Both political parties united in denouncing the usurpation, protesting against its continuance, and in demanding that a successor be chosen. We do not believe that the twenty-five and more gentlemen elected with direct reference to the displacement of COLVIN have already weakened and consented to betray those who voted for them.

The result of the election has been canvassed and declared, and the members of the new Board will, within a few days, receive official notice of their election. They should not leave matters until Monday night before taking counsel of one another. They should have a meeting, and determine beforehand upon a policy to be adopted, and ascertain who and how many of the new members will adhere to that policy, and agree to carry it out. We repeat, that we do not believe that there is any truth in the scandalous story of the *Times*, and have no doubt but that all the Reformers elected to the Council will prove true to those who elected them to work a reform.

The evils of the system by which the House of Representatives is made the final arbiter of contested seats is shown in the case of ARDOTT, Democrat, who contests the seat of FROST, Republican, from Massachusetts. It appears that the two claimants entered into an agreement, which is in accordance with the law, by which Mr. FROST was to have forty days in which to take testimony after the answer of ARDOTT was received. Upon a mere technicality, however, the Committee allowed Mr. FROST but twenty-five days, and thereby excluded the testimony of twenty-eight important witnesses. By the machinery of party, therefore, rather than by the real merits of the case, Mr. FROST will in all probability be excluded from his seat. This case is only one instance out of many similar ones which clearly shows that the settlement of contested seats should belong to the judicial branch of the Government, where it can be treated impartially and without partisan pressure.

The Confederate mud-flingers but befouled themselves when they trumped up charges of corruption against Senator MORTON in the disbursement of $275,000 appropriated out of the National Treasury for equipping and sending to the field Indiana volunteers during the Rebellion. The facts are simply these: When the Rebellion was at its height, and the need for troops most pressing, the Rebel sympathizers who controlled the Indiana Legislature refused to vote a dollar toward paying the expenses of recruiting, equipment, etc., of the Indiana Union volunteers. Senator MORTON, then Governor of Indiana, notwithstanding, with redoubled vigor, went on with the work of raising troops and sending them to the field, and it is well known, by his own personal exertions, succeeded in borrowing the money required until funds could be procured from Washington, as they were, solely through his energy and address, and because of the high confidence reposed in him. Every dollar of the money was honestly disbursed, and, though the vouchers were lost by the sinking of a ship, the witnesses survive to prove the money was faithfully applied, every dollar of it, to the raising and equipping of Union soldiers. Consequently the charges of corruption have been abandoned, and the charge now is that under the Constitution the General Government had no right to pay nor Gov. MORTON to receive the $275,000 in question. We used to hear a deal of that sort from the Copperheads during the War, which *in toto* they denounced as unconstitutional. It seems we are to hear more of it, and if the Confederates in Congress are to investigate the conduct of the War, unconstitutional disbursements of public moneys to exactly the amount of the national debt will doubtless be exposed. For the rest, the more MORTON'S record as the great War Governor is attacked the brighter will it appear, for there is no flaw in it. The only significant feature of the whole affair is the cool Confederate challenging of "unconstitutional" expenditure of Government funds in putting down the Rebellion. That will not be lost upon the country.

The worst and most corrupt Common Council which ever legislated for Chicago was the one whose terms expired just after the great fire. Half of them were indicted, several were put into jail, and had it not been for some technical ruling of the courts nearly all those indicted would have been punished by imprisonment. That was a bad Council; but the one whose existence has just terminated was, if anything, worse than the gang that stole and blackmailed between December, 1869, and 1871. The late Ring have stolen and blackmailed more money during their term than the former gang; half a dozen of them have managed to get re-elected, but there will be shorter pickings for them during the next year than the last one.

If the Houses of Congress would promptly pass the following joint resolution which has been prepared, they would be guilty of doing one useful and meritorious act. But as there is no partisan advantage to be gained, it is doubtful if they will be in a hurry to pass it. The proposition is contained in these words:

> *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury, under such limits and regulations as will best secure a just and fair distribution of the same through the country, may issue silver coin now in the Treasury in redemption of an equal amount of legal-tender notes, and the notes so redeemed shall be reissued upon the retirement of a like sum of fractional currency; and said fractional currency, when so substituted, shall be destroyed and held as part of the sinking fund, as provided in the act of April 17, 1876.

If this resolution were adopted, the fourteen millions of silver small change lying idle in the Treasury could be quickly got into circulation, to the great relief of the people, who are suffering in their daily business for fractional currency. Cannot the blatant, windy demagogues stop their nonsense just long enough to put the resolution to vote, and let their suffering constituents get that fourteen millions of small change?

The HON. JAMES G. BLAINE has shown pretty conclusively that he had nothing to do with the seventy-five Little Rock bonds sold to the Union Pacific Railroad; but the public curiosity is excited to know who did sell those worthless bonds to the Company, and pocket $64,000 therefor, and why the Company was purchasing such wild-cat securities. The Cincinnati *Gazette* makes this statement about the transaction:

> The bonds were sold; were unloaded onto the Union Pacific Railroad Company; were talked about in the Board of which Mr. JAMES F. WILSON, Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Mr. HARRISON, Mr. JAMES BROOKS, and others were members, and finally when the talk could not be stopped, OLIVER AMES bought the bonds which cost the Union Pacific Company $64,000 for $35,000. Why did the Union Pacific Company buy the worthless bonds in the first place? Why did HOLLINS tell HARRISON and MILLARD, two of the Directors, that an investigation of the transaction would involve Mr. BLAINE? And finally why did OLIVER AMES pay $25,0.0 to the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the worthless stuff? It may be that all these questions can be satisfactorily answered; we hope it can be done.

The corrupt Ring in the late Common Council exhibited its spite at the action of the people in relegating a majority of them to private life in refusing to announce the vote cast for Mayor at the late election. We quote from the proceedings:

> Ald. CULLERTON said, as a member of the Canvassing Committee, he desired that every member of the Council should be placed on record, and moved that the vote cast for Mayor be announced.
>
> The motion was then put by ayes and noes and lost as follows:
>
> *Ayes*—Coey, Spalding, Stone of the Fourth Ward, Stone of the Fifth Ward, Clarke of the Fifth Ward, Reidy, Cullerton, McDonald, Woodman, Clark of the Tenth Ward, Gunderson, Heath, Waterman, Campbell, Case, Cleveland, Quirk—17.
>
> *Noes*—Dixon, Warren, Fitzgerald, Sommer, Hildreth, Bailey, O'Brien, White, Ryan, Eckhardt, Scout, Mahr, Langecher, Schaffner, Murphy, Sweeney, Lynch, and Dickinson—18.

It will be noticed that it was DIXON'S vote which defeated CULLERTON'S motion. Had he voted aye, it would have carried by one majority.

The BARON VON REISCHACH, the head of the famous COTTA publishing house in Germany, recently committed suicide on account of troubles in business connected with the firm. His predecessor in the business was the son of JOHANN FRIEDRICH COTTA, whose father was one of the most eminent men Germany has produced. He was the publisher of GOETHE, SCHILLER, JEAN PAUL, RICHTER, FICHTE, SCHELLING, TIECK, and SCHLEGEL. He founded the *Allegemeine Zeitung*, in 1798, which still exists, introduced the first steam printing-press in Germany, and actively promoted the introduction of steamboats on the Rhine and Lake Constance.

The report made to the President of the United States by Gen. HAWLEY, President of the Centennial Commission, giving the full programme of the opening ceremonies on the 10th of May, shows that the programme will be quite interesting from a musical point of view. The musical numbers will include the national airs of all countries represented at the Exhibition, by the THOMAS orchestra; WAGNER'S Centennial Inauguration March; hymn by JOHN G. WHITTIER, music by JOHN K. PAINE, with orchestral and organ accompaniments; cantata by SIDNEY LANIER, music by DUDLEY BUCK, full chorus, organ, and orchestral accompaniment; and HANDEL'S "Hallelujah Chorus." It will be apt to make the lusty old composer of "The Messiah" turn over in his grave if he should happen to earn that the noble chorus will be sung to the accompaniment of bells and artillery.

The New Orleans papers are quite enthusiastic already over the success of the EADS' jetties in deepening the mouth of the Mississippi, although the work is as yet far from completion. On the 26th inst. an excursion was made down to the jetties, and the lead was cast to ascertain the depth of water. At the head of the passes, where the first work of the jetties can properly be said to have been begun, the lead was thrown, and 15 feet was the absolute water found. This was at a point where there was but 8 feet of water before the jetty-channel was constructed. This very decided improvement is already looked upon as an indication that the work, when completed, will be a success, and that this serious obstacle to the commercial interests of New Orleans is in a fair way of complete removal.

HILDRETH is noted for his impudence as well as his "crookedness," but we have not seen anything more cheeky than the following motion by the "blatherskite":

> Ald. HILDRETH said that he had been informed that it was the duty of this Council to determine by lot the time of the new Council, and moved that this Council ask the opinion of the Law Department whether this Council determine the status of the incoming Council.

The Chair very properly treated the motion with contempt, and refused to entertain it. The people of the Seventh Ward have committed a nuisance on the new Council by sending that indicted "crooked" back to it.

The new city officers having been declared duly elected, let them lose no time in qualifying and taking possession of their respective offices. The Aldermen elect should not neglect this duty.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Grant was 54 years of age last Friday.

Galileo said on May-day: "The world does move, though."

Mr. Beecher is to deliver a lecture for a charitable object at the Baltimore Academy of Music, May 11.

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It is considered a matter of tone with colored Congressmen who have been in Washington long enough to afford a carriage and span to have a Caucasian coachman.

Asterisk, the philosopher, observes that walking up to the fifth story, when the elevator is broken, would be better exercise for the lungs if the staircase were a *winding* one.

"Bayard Taylor's Centennial ode will be about twenty minutes' long in the reading of it," says the Philadelphia *Times*. We hope it will not be longer than that in "the hearing of it."

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Mr. William M. Evarts has gone up to his country-place at Woodstock, Vt., where he purposes to spend the next fortnight on his Centennial oration. Contrary to his usual custom, he will put this work on paper.

Senator Sharon, of Novada, the millionaire and mining prince of the Pacific Coast, with his family, Mrs. W. C. Ralston, and a party of friends, leave for San Francisco this morning in special car via Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

The Boston *Journal* says of Gov. Rice's veto of the Parton marriage bill: "It is justifiable on the ground that it is unconstitutional for the Legislature to make a special exception under a general law. While a law stands there is no power to suspend a provision, even when the end apparently justifies the means."

The Khedive of Egypt is 45, and has four wives. From this time forward his judgment of women will decrease, and the number of his wives will increase in arithmetical progression. But as his judgment of men and affairs will no improved in a contrary ratio as he grows older, he will be better able to support a harem.

A dispatch to the New York *Herald*, dated April 29, says: "Fever is making sad havoc among the Americans in Rome. During the past week nine dead bodies were sent to Leghorn to await transportation to the United States. The excavations now being carried on at the Campus are said to be the cause of the sickness."

Mr. John Jacob Astor has authorized the corporation of Trinity Church, New York, of which he is a constant attendant, to have erected at his expense a new altar and altar screen, of whatever material and design may be chosen. It is thought that the structure, which will undoubtedly be very magnificent, is intended as a memorial of the late William B. Astor.

The physicians say that Commodore Vanderbilt is rapidly going to pieces, and cannot live many months. It is said that his business has been arranged with a view to his death at any moment, and cannot suffer seriously whenever it shall take place. But the Stock Exchange is prepared to be excited by an announcement of his death, whether true or false.

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Kate Field made her London debut at the Gaiety Theatre last Thursday as *Volante* in "The Honeymoon," Genevieve Ward taking the part of *Juliana*. The special character of the performance was entirely unannounced, and under the circumstances the success of the debutante was gratifying to her and to her friends. She has assumed the stage name of Mary Kemble.

Gambetta attempted to ridicule M. Menier, the proprietor of the *Bien Publica*, because he made his fortune by selling chocolate. "I should like to know," retorted Menier in his paper, "if Gambetta pere, the jolly and honest old grocer of Cahors, had not sold Menier's chocolate, with what he would have reared the little Leon." A dispute of this kind between two ardent Republicans is something of an anomaly.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—H. O. Stone, Newark, N. J.; Hugh W. Greene, Minneapolis; A. S. Burk, U. S. A.; Capt. Cary Borrer and wife, and the Rev. C. F. Shover and wife, England; H. R. Comly, Helena, M. T.; E. B. Lewis and G. B. Ogden, Denver; Dan'l G. W. Keeney, Boston; M. B. Hayes, New Mexico; Edwin Clapp, Pittsfield, Mo.... *Grand Pacific*—D. Ackerman, Detroit; J. M. Beardsley, Rod Island; T. E. Magee, Peoria; C. E. Perkins, Burlington; Judge O. H. Browning, Quincy; S. Paris, New York; Hoemer, Chillicothe, Ill.; D. L. Phillips, Springfield; Col. Blanchard, Hartford; F. M. Pixley, San Francisco; J. N. McCullough, Pittsburg; F. M. Studebaker, South Bend; Judge Stephen R. Moore, Kankakee; O. A. Weinsford, Baraboo.... *Tremont House*—A. A. Stoddard, Detroit; C. D. Shaw, Eau Claire; Col. A. T. Whiting, Detroit; H. S. Taylor, Boston; the Hon. L. B. Wing, Neenah; Gen. H. Sloss, Memphis; Col. C. G. Hutchinson, San Francisco; the Hon. J. Miller, California; the Hon. W. F. Dewey, Dakota; Col. C. B. Stockwell, Boston; Judge R. Rivell, Milwaukie; the Rev. C. B. Cobb and family, Bayberry; the Hon. J. W. Eddy and the Rev. T. L. Bellinda, Millington; the Hon. J. B. Waterman, Sycamore.... *Sherman House*—C. L. Clarkson, Des Moines.... *Richelieu*—the Hon. T. P. Tuttle, Council Bluffs; E. Emery, Peoria *Transcript*; Anton Hopfen, New York; Dr. F. Brown, Elgin; D. E. Dyer, Boston; L. S. Gamble, Rockford; J. B. Allen, Philadelphia; J. H. Hall, New York; the Hon. W. H. McKinney, Cleveland; S. J. Anthony and Judge T. J. Mansfield, Valparaiso, Ind.... *Gardner House*—R. E. Orr, Columbus; J. T. Thorpe, Baltimore; S. W. Dervine, Baltimore; R. W. Mathieson, Montreal; J. J. Brannan, Albany; F. M. Bristow, Albany; Clifford Hamilton, Windsor, Ontario; J. M. C. Sheddick, New York.

POLITICAL.

Triumphant Overthrow of Corrupt Democracy at Indianapolis.

Seven of the Thirteen Wards Republican---Majority in the City, 4,315.

Dastardly Democratic Assault upon Unprotected Colored Men.

The Presidential Canvass So Far as It Has Progressed Up to Date.

Cogent Reasons Why Bristow Is the Man for the Emergency.

Something About the Raccoon-Wham-Beveridge Resolutions.

A Good Word for George Scroggs Spoken by a Brother Soldier.

Meeting of the Chicago Woman-Suffragists---Address by Miss Anthony.

INDIANAPOLIS.
COMPLETE VICTORY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 2.—Notwithstanding the late redistricting outrage passed at the eleventh hour by a Democratic Council, the Republicans have won a victory here to-day which has no precedent in the history of Indiana politics. Of the thirteen wards eleven are Republican by the following majorities: First, 406; Second, 665; Third, 861; Fourth, 236; Sixth, 286; Seventh, 242; Eighth, 62; Ninth, 316; Tenth, 771; Eleventh, 578; Thirteenth, 337. The Democrats take the Fifth by 56 and the Twelfth by 170, giving the Republicans a popular majority of 4,315. The Democrats carried eight of the thirteen wards last spring. At the State election in 1874 the Democratic majority was between 800 and 1,000.

LAST NIGHT

the Republicans would willingly have compromised on seven wards, giving the Democrats six, but their perfect organization and the people's indignation proved more effective than they dared to hope, and to-night they have the grandest victory that ever crowned their efforts. The election passed off quietly in all the wards until the polls were about being closed, when a squad of Irish, headed by Dick Hollywood, a notorious gambler and desperado, and a detective in the employ of the city, made an attack upon a party of negroes, who were going home from the Fourth Ward, killing one outright, and severely wounding six or seven others. The murdered man is believed to be Billy Brown, the popular barber at the Bates Hotel. He was

SHOT THROUGH THE HEART.

Anthony Carter had his abdomen cut open with a bowie knife, and cannot live till morning. Jacob Greene was shot through, William Craven through the head, and Albert Smithers through the mouth. Several others received flesh wounds. The wounded were taken to a surgical institute and kindly cared for. It is thought all will survive except Carter and Greene.

THE ATTACK WAS MOST BRUTAL,

and the victims innocent of any wrong-doing. They had been working at the Fourth Ward polls, but were returning peaceably to their homes in the southern part of the city when assaulted by the Irish brigade. To give the affair the appearance of a negro riot, half a dozen Democratic policemen who did the shooting arrested three or four colored men, who were taken to the station-house. Like similar outrages in the South, nobody was hurt or arrested but negroes. A subscription paper was circulated among Republicans of this evening, and $2,000 raised in less than fifteen minutes, for the purpose of ferreting out and punishing the perpetrators of the outrages, and of providing counsel for those arrested.

EXCITEMENT PREVAILING IN THE CITY.

The Republicans of this city are wild with joy, and their cheers rend the air. In the result of to-day they read a victory for October and November. The Democrats, on the contrary, are sad and dejected. Gov. Hendricks is especially chagrined over the result, and refuses to be comforted. Considering the fact that he was the prime mover in the redistricting outrage, he certainly has reason to feel so. During the day he was urged to call out the militia for the purpose of suppressing the negroes in the Fourth Ward, but refused on the ground that they were beaten anyway, and to resort to such uncalled-for measures would simply be adding ignominy to defeat.

[To the Associated Press.]

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 2.—The Republicans have carried the city election to-day by over 4,000 majority, and elected eleven out of thirteen Councilmen, notwithstanding the redistricting of the city only a few days ago. Both parties were well organized, and the election was warmly contested, both parties exercising vigilance to prevent illegal voting by their opponents. Disturbances of a minor character took place in several wards during the day. After the closing of the polls a serious fight was commenced near the sixth Ward voting-place, which was continued northward on Illinois street to the vicinity of the Grand and the Bates Hotels, when it assumed the character of

A RIOT,

lasting for twenty or thirty minutes, during which time pistols, clubs, and bricks were freely used, resulting in the killing of one and probably the fatally injuring of two colored men. There are at present eight wounded persons at the Surgical Institute, and several others, blacks and whites, are known to have been taken to their homes more or less hurt. It is impossible from the many conflicting accounts to give the immediate cause of the fight. No further trouble is apprehended.

THE CANVASS.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE, AND WHAT REMAINS TO BE DONE.

New York World, May 1.

The aggregate result of the labors of the State Conventions held last week was the election of 126 delegates to the National Nominating Conventions, of whom ninety-eight were accredited to St. Louis and twenty-eight to Cincinnati. Nearly one-half of the delegates to the Republican National Convention, and over one-third of the delegates to the Democratic National Convention, have now been chosen. The following is a resume of the work already done, and a tabular statement of the Conventions yet to be held:

THE DEMOCRATIC CANVASS.

Democratic State Conventions for the election of delegates to the National Convention have been held as follows, up to this date: Massachusetts, Sept. 22, 1875; Louisiana, Jan. 6; Texas, Jan. 7; New Hampshire, Jan. 11; Connecticut, Feb. 23; Rhode Island, March 16; Pennsylvania, March 22; Indiana, April 19; Nebraska, April 19; Oregon, April 26; New York, April 26. In Georgia, Conventions in the several Congressional Districts chose delegates April 26.

The whole number of delegates thus chosen is 230. The Democratic National Convention at St. Louis will be composed of 738 members, the call for the Convention having provided that "Each State will be entitled to a representation equal to double the number of its Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States; and the Territory of Colorado, whose admission in July as a State will give it a vote in the next Electoral College, is also invited to send delegates to the Convention." This call, it will be observed, does not extend an invitation, as the Republicans call does, to the other Territories to send delegates.

But one delegation thus far chosen to St. Louis has been instructed. The Indiana delegation was instructed by its Convention to present the name of and vote for Mr. Hendricks. The New York Convention indorsed Mr. Tilden for the Presidency. Though the delegates were not formally instructed to vote for Mr. Tilden, it is known that they are nearly all for him, and, as the delegation was instructed at Utica to vote as a unit in the National Convention, it is as good as settled that the thirty-five votes of New York, represented by seventy delegates, will be thrown solidly for the Governor. The Nebraska Convention did not instruct, but the delegation is unanimously for Mr. Tilden. The Conventions of Connecticut, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Texas expressed the Presidential preferences, and their delegations go uninstructed.

The following is a list of the Democratic State Conventions yet to be held for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Convention at St. Louis:

Date.	State.	Location.
May 4	South Carolina	Columbia
May 15	Nevada	Carson
May 17	Ohio	Cincinnati
May 18	Kansas	Topeka
May 23	New Jersey	Trenton
May 24	Colorado	Pueblo
May 24	Michigan	Lansing
May 24	California	Sacramento
May 25	Kentucky	Louisville
May 31	Maryland	Baltimore
May 31	Alabama	Montgomery
May 31	Virginia	Richmond
May 31	Tennessee	Nashville
May 31	Missouri	Jefferson City
June 1	Minnesota	St. Paul
June 7	Wisconsin	Milwaukee
June 8	West Virginia	Charleston
June 13	Maine	Bangor
June 14	Mississippi	Jackson
June 14	North Carolina	Raleigh
June 21	Arkansas	Little Rock
June 23	Florida	Quincy
June 29	Illinois	Springfield

THE REPUBLICAN CANVASS.

Republican State and Territorial Conventions for the election of delegates to the Cincinnati National Convention have been held as follows: Texas, Jan. 12; Indiana, Feb. 22; Wisconsin, Feb. 22; Connecticut, Feb 29; Utah, March 9; New York, March 22; Rhode Island, March 23; Vermont, March 29; Ohio, March 29; Pennsylvania, March 29; Mississippi, March 31; Nevada, April 5; South Carolina, April 12; Virginia, April 19; Montana, April 19; Colorado, April 20; California, April 26; Massachusetts, April 26; Arkansas, April 27.

These Conventions chose in the aggregate 360 delegates. The Massachusetts Convention elected but four (the delegates at large), the others being left to the choice of the District Conventions. The State Executive Committee of North Carolina has chosen four delegates at large, so that the whole number of delegates chosen to date is 364. The whole number of delegates in the Republican National Convention will be 752, each State being represented by twice the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, and two delegates being authorized from each organized Territory and the District of Columbia.

The Pennsylvania Convention instructed its delegates (58) for Mr. Hartranft; the Ohio Convention instructed for Mr. Hayes (44); the Montana Territory Convention instructed for Mr. Blaine (2). Mr. Blaine was also indorsed by resolution for the nomination for President by the Conventions of Virginia, California, and Wisconsin, representing 54 delegates. Mr. Conkling has received the recommendation by formal resolution of the Convention of New York; and Mr. Morton follows with the indorsement of the Indiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi Conventions. The Conventions of Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, Colorado, Nevada, Utah, and Connecticut left their delegations to go to Cincinnati untrammeled; but it is reported that, at a conference subsequently held of the Connecticut delegation, it was resolved to present the name of Marshall Jewell for President in the National Convention.

The following is a list of the Republican State Conventions yet to meet before the assembling of the National Convention at Cincinnati:

Date.	State.	Location.
May 3	Oregon	Portland.
May 3	Georgia	Atlanta.
May 9	Maryland	Carrollton.
May 10	Michigan	Grand Rapids.
May 11	West Virginia	Clarksburg.
May 16	Alabama	Montgomery.
May 17	Tennessee	Nashville.
May 17	New Jersey	Trenton.
May 18	Kentucky	Louisville.
May 24	Nebraska	Fremont.
May 24	Minnesota	St. Paul.
May 24	Illinois	Springfield.
May 24	Missouri	Jefferson City.
May 24	New Hampshire	Concord.
May 24	Alabama	Montgomery.
May 24	Kansas	Topeka.
May 30	Louisiana	New Orleans.
May 31	Iowa	Des Moines.
May 31	Florida	Madison.

It will be noticed that two Republican State Conventions are set down for Alabama—that of May 16 being called by the Wickersham wing of the party, and that of May 24 by their opponents. In Maine the delegates are to be chosen by Congressional Districts. In North Carolina, the delegates at large have already been selected by the State Executive Committee, and the other delegates will be chosen by the District Conventions.

THE GREENBACKERS.

State Conventions have been held in Indiana, Connecticut, and Ohio, to elect delegates to the Greenback National Convention, to be held at Indianapolis May 17. The Indiana Convention instructed its delegates to vote for the first ballot for DAVID Booth, of California, for President. State Conventions have been called in Michigan for May 3; Kansas, May 4; Wisconsin, May 10; Nebraska, May 10; Iowa, May 10.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The following is a list of the National Conventions, conferences, etc., called with reference to the Presidency:

May 8—Meeting of the Liberal Republican Executive Committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, to take action in reference to a National Convention.

May 15—Conference in New York of individuals invited by William Cullen Bryant, Theodore D. Woolsey, Alexander H. Bullock, Horace White, and Carl Schurz, "to consider what may be done to prevent the national election of the Centennial year from becoming a mere choice of evils, and to secure the election of men to the highest offices of the Republic whose character and ability will satisfy the exigencies of our present situation and protect the honor of the American name."

May 17—Prohibition National Convention at Cleveland, O.

May 17—Greenback National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind.

June 14—Republican National Convention at Cincinnati, O.

June 27—Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, Mo.

BRISTOW.

THE PEOPLE'S CENTENNIAL PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

LINCOLN, Ill., April 29.—We have heretofore written that he who in this age of general information among the people aspires to political leadership must in a large degree be led by the people. The people read and think for themselves, and are now substantially the molders and shapers of public opinion. We are at the present time having a remarkable exemplification of this principle. Two or three men, each eminent for ability, and occupying a high official position, have been, for we know not how long a time, aspirants for the Presidency. They and their friends have been working up their respective claims. Each placed himself in the hands of political organizers, and has largely depended upon political management to procure his nomination. This character of operation, aptly styled machine-work, is not the work of the people, the reading and thinking masses. Do the people think and read? Yea, they do, and act also. Their acting, however, may be likened to a ponderous animal,—slow to start, but when in motion moves majestically.

Corruption exists in high places. The people know it, because they have read the evidence that proves it; but they have not read that others, also occupying high positions, and whose honesty is not doubted, have produced the conviction that they ought to have known existed, it being under their nostrils, and smelling to heaven. The people say their public servants ought to have discovered and exposed it; ought to have brought offenders to justice.

Republicans are true to their party, to their principles, and their Government. The party is true to the principles of equal rights and justice. No person or class comprehend better than they the necessity of retaining the administration of the Government in Republican hands; none better the necessity of purging the party of unworthy officials; and none better the necessity of taking the working-up of nominating conventions out of the hands of machine politicians, who are generally mere place-seekers.

That party—we mean its bone and sinew, its reading and thinking masses, whose votes must be relied upon for success—have feelings and desires intensified in consequence of official and moral ruptions of some in whom they had placed confidence; and of the cloven foot of the Democracy, whose tracks they have seen in the Lower House of Congress; and they have looked around for a leader; not one cut, and carved, and prepared by machine politicians, but one to be chosen by themselves, worthy to lead their hosts in the battle by regard to their open enemies and secret foes: one on whom they can rely in all things pertaining to pure, just, and able administration of the Government.

The people have found their man in the Secretary of the Treasury. As an evidence that he is the man, he performs well and promptly everything pertaining to his office, requiring honesty and efficiency of all subordinates, not suffering any to escape who are guilty of fraud, the smasher of dishonest rings and cliques. The people say he is *the* man because ring politicians say he is *their* man; and for the same reason, though capable and honest, he sought not the position, but suffered it to seek him.

Four months ago the desires of the people were not known, they were then in a quiescent state; but machine-politicians were then at work. Then the indications were that the New England States would be solid for Blaine; the Southern States an exception or two —for Morton; the Middle States divided; and in the great Northwest the praises of Blaine were spoken by almost every tongue. Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Kansas seemed to be almost solid for him.

How does the matter stand now? Bristow divides New England with Blaine, and is likely to receive the lion's share. In New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey he has immense popularity, and his nomination at Cincinnati would cause less heart-burning and heal more wounds in those States, particularly in New York, than would that of any other person. In the South, he will divide the strength with Morton, or any other aspirant. In the Northwest, thousands are outspoken in their preference for him. We have information from every part of the country, and in Illinois we have knowledge more direct, that thousands who were originally for Blaine are now emphatic in their preference for Bristow.

It is very manifest that in no State would Bristow fail if nominated to receive the full vote that would be given to any other nominee. We have failed to find a single Republican who would not support him cordially, though a preference might be for another.

There are simply the outspoken expressions of a people who think and speak for themselves; a people who never go in search of a mill to grind out the flour to be kneaded into political bread for the people to feast upon; a people who desire not to be dosed with nostrums prepared by political quacks.

The people ask that their reasonable desires be respected at Cincinnati. Let them be granted, and the people stand pledged to roll up a majority for the Republican nominee that will be an emphatic indorsement of that reform movement of which their chief candidate is the prime mover and leading actor.

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The President has declared that he will take no hand in the nomination to be made at Cincinnati, and has even spoken of Bristow in terms of commendation to casual callers.

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THE RACCOON-WHAM-BEVERIDGE RESOLUTIONS.

A few days ago we published the proceedings of a public meeting held in Marion County, Ill., which, among other things, declared that:

WHEREAS, James H. Beveridge, a Commissioner of the new Illinois State-House, and a brother of and appointed by Gov. John L. Beveridge (who was cognizant of these acts of his brother in office), did on several different occasions demand of J. W. Wham, Warden of the Penitentiary, to certify to and sign vouchers in blank for work done for the State-House, and did further demand him to assign the vouchers, so signed, over to him, that he could fill up the vouchers with such items and amounts as he, James H. Beveridge, saw fit to make, thereby requiring Mr. Wham to do an act clearly in violation of law, and evidently for dishonest purposes; and—

Our readers perhaps remember the rest of the whereases and resolutions; whereupon the aforesaid brother of the Acting Governor sends us the following letter, inclosing an anonymous communication a column long, published in the Centralia *Sentinel*, and asks its insertion in THE TRIBUNE. We print his letter, but have not room for the verbose and irresponsible article which he cuts out of the Centralia paper, except one passage, which seems to contain the gist of the whole reply. The State-House Commissioner's letter reads:

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Will you, in justice to me, publish the "reply," giving it the same prominence of the charges? Yours truly,

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"SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 25, 1873.—*Maj. J. W. Wham*—DEAR SIR: Your predecessor assigned several blank vouchers, payable to my order, which were filled out with the amounts due to those parties. I collected the money, paid them, and sent him receipts, thus saving some time and trouble, the parties getting their money one day earlier than they could if the vouchers had been sent to the Warden and collection made by him. Your bookkeeper, Mr. Miller, can explain. Can we make a similar arrangement, you making your own selection of vouchers here of course? If you will not be down, and need be I will go up and see you the last of this week. Or if no conference is necessary, I will send you blank vouchers for assignment, I inclose one, showing how it is done. Yours truly,

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Just after Wham had so outraged the feelings of the Commissioners that they resigned in a body and did remove Wham at all hazards, in opposition to the wishes of the Governor, and for which, to vindicate Wham, the Governor at once appointed one of the Commissioners and appointed Wham as Commissioner to fill one of the vacancies. Can any better evidence be produced of the Governor's friendship and fidelity to Wham twelve months after the voucher transaction?

MR. GEORGE SCROGGS.

A GOOD WORD FROM A BROTHER SOLDIER.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 1.—Observing with pleasure the freedom and fairness with which THE TRIBUNE is disposed to treat the political situation and the candidates before the people, in behalf of the Republicans of Champaign County we respectfully ask the publication of the inclosed letter from Maj. Thomas. By so doing, you will greatly oblige and place us under renewed obligations to your valuable paper.

W. R. THOMPSON,
H. J. DUNLOP,
J. C. WARE,
County Central Committee.

GEORGE SCROGGS, AND WHAT A SOLDIER HAS TO SAY ABOUT HIM.

PEORIA, April 17, 1876.—*Editor Princeton Republican:* May I be allowed, through your valuable paper, to say a word in favor of one of my comrades in the late War? Mr. George Scroggs, of the Champaign *Gazette*, as you are aware, is a candidate for the office of Secretary of State, subject to the action of the Republican State Convention. I had the honor of serving in the same brigade with George from the month of September, 1862, until the close of the War, and I know him well. He is a gentleman of ability, strictly honest, and possesses all the qualifications necessary to make a first-class Secretary of State; and, if valuable services rendered to his country and party are worth anything, he richly deserves promotion.

Mr. Scroggs was mustered into the United States service as a private in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry; was made Sergeant and Sergeant-Major; and was offered the position of Adjutant of the Sixteenth Illinois. This was a decided compliment, as the Sixteenth was not in our brigade; but he declined the commission. In June, 1863, he was promoted to Lieutenant in Company E of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois. While at Chattanooga, he was assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. Jeff C. Davis, and served a year as Ordnance-Officer of his division. The last year of the War he was Mustering-Officer on the staff of Gen. James D. Morgan. He was severely wounded at the battle of Bentonville, N. C. By request of the Secretary of War and Gen. Grant, he was detailed to act as leader; not one cut, and carved, and prepared by machine politicians, but one to be chosen by themselves, worthy to lead their hosts in the battle by regard to their open enemies and secret foes: one on whom they can rely in all things pertaining to pure, just, and able administration of the Government.

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MR. GEORGE SCROGGS

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Country Banks Still Borrowing of Their Chicago Correspondents.

Currency Shipped to New York—The Clearings $8,300,000.

The Produce Markets Again Active and Weak.

Provisions Decline Heavily---Grain Firmer at the Close.

FINANCIAL.

Owing to the demoralized condition of the markets, and the demands of the farm-work of the season, little produce is being shipped to this point. Country holders are unable to pay the loans incurred to carry their stuff, and those feeding cattle have to borrow additional sums. The country banks carrying them are applying to the city banks for funds. There was a considerable country demand for accommodations experienced yesterday. To some extent this balances the loanable resources accruing from the payment of city paper. Large amounts of this are now maturing and are well paid. The banks have an increasing surplus of funds, but these have not reached such a sum as to depress the market materially.

Rates of interest are 8@10 per cent at the banks. Concessions are made to good outside borrowers.

On the street-rates are 7@18 per cent. Business is dull, and the supply of good paper small.

New York exchange was scarce and firm, and sold between banks at 80@75c premium per $1,000.

The clearings were $8,300,000.

PERSONAL.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Merchants' Savings, Loan, and Trust Company, John Tyrrell, Esq., of Burley & Tyrrell, was elected Vice-President in place of the late William E. Doggett, Esq.

ONE DAY'S DECLINE IN MINING STOCKS.

The demoralized condition of the San Francisco stock market may be seen by the report in the financial column of the *Bulletin* of the 25th ult. It says:

Putting the best phase on the matter, the decline from yesterday is unusually large. Alpha shows a decrease of $14; Chollar-Potosi, $13; Overman, $10; Ophir, $7.50; Hale & Norcross, $5; Best & Belcher and Yellow Jacket, each, $5.50; Belcher, California, Mexican, and Segregated Belcher, each, $4; Exchequer, $3.50; Imperial and Confidence, each, $2; Crown Point and Justice, each, $2.50; Gould & Curry, Sierra Nevada, and Union Consolidated, each, $1; Utah, $2.50; Consolidated Imperial, Consolidated Virginia, Kentuck, and Savage, each, $1.50@2.

ARE THE BONANZA MINES FAILING?

Montgomery street, and with it the speculating community of the Pacific coast, which includes about the whole population, are intensely agitated over the fluctuations of Consolidated Virginia and California, and the predictions of the bear interest that the Comstock lode is about exhausted. The views of this clique are summed up in the following statement by Jim Keene, their leading operator, to a reporter of the *San Francisco Chronicle*:

First, the mine has been falling for some time past, and the large amount of ore extracted within the last three months has so improvished the ore body on the 1,500-foot level that developments must be made lower or the stock will certainly depreciate in value.

Secondly, the ore body narrows rapidly from the 1,500 to the so-called 1,850-foot level, but which in Consolidated Virginia and California, don't really warrant this estimate, as the ore body, after passing a certain point named the 1,550-foot level, shows itself to be of an inferior quality. This was especially illustrated in running the crosscut from the bottom of the winze in the California Mine about 120 feet below the 1,550-foot level, where the body was found to be about 55 feet in width of low-grade ore. Another thing you must understand is this: That in the line of Ophir, on the 1,550-foot level, which is 50 feet above the 1,600-foot level of California will be when opened, there is nothing; and, in my opinion, this is as deep as they will ever go in the line of the mine California. Lastly, it has been apparent to every close observer of the manipulations of this market that Flood has been a persistent and steady seller of Consolidated Virginia and California whenever an opportunity was afforded him without breaking the market.

If Mr. Keene is playing bluff, he does it boldly. He makes the following offer:

If I can be allowed an expert of my own choosing, say John A. Paull, Haynes, Bowie, or Henry Janin, I will give to any benevolent association in this city my check for $10,000,—and I'll throw dice to see which institution pockets the coin,—if I am allowed the privilege I seek. If my expert makes a report which I deem favorable, I will agree to buy a million dollars' worth of the stock.

On the other hand, Mr. Flood avers on his word of honor that the bonanza mines are as good as ever.

NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTURING STOCKS STILL FALLING.

The Boston *Journal of Commerce*, April 29, says:

Manufacturing stocks are growing no better very fast, and it seems very hard to tell where the bottom line is. Hill, of Lewiston, has broken from 87½ to 75, which reduces the quotation of the dividend in July, the same as in January. This Company was very successful during and for some years after the Rebellion, the stock ranging from 98, in 1862, to 250 in 1868, and dividends of 10 per cent in gold from 6 to 10 per cent semi-annual, aggregating in four years, ending with 1869, *ninety-six* per cent in cash and 40 per cent in stock. the latter being at a par value, and paid by that much better than cash. Atlantic fell from 81¾ to 47, and then rallied to 56; Cochico, 100 to 60?½; Merrimack, 1035 to 1025, and Tremont & Suffolk 116¾ to 115. Rates advanced from 60 to 65 @ 70; Great Falls, 65¼ to 68, and Manchester 114½ to 115½. Unchanged: Appleton at 265; Everett, 90; Lyman 61, and Naumkeag 101 per share.

COMMERCIAL CONFIDENCE LOST ABROAD.

The decline in British railway shares since the commencement of the year has also been very severe, and partly in consequence of the fact that the general public are weary of the Stock Exchange, are alarmed at the rapidity of the fluctuations which take place almost every week, and, owing to the diminished profits in trade, are unable to purchase stocks freely, even if they are considered to be cheap, there are no distinct indications of revival. A time will possibly come when an end to such a condition of affairs will be reached, but there is no doubt that the existing policy of caution in managing the department of business will be persisted in, and that any hope of a decided revival must be postponed until the autumn. The revelations of late, both before the House of Commons' Committee and in the Bankruptcy Courts, and, I regret to add, before the Criminal Courts, have been of too serious a nature to admit of merchants embarking freely in commercial enterprise unless they are very certain of what they are about. Commercial confidence has unquestionably been lost, and, although we are daily hoping for its return, we know that to regain it is a difficult and slow process. Throughout the whole country, strict economies have been and continue to be practiced.—*London Correspondence Financial Chronicle.*

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	122½	122¾
United States 5-20s of '65	114⅝	114⅞
5-20s of '67—January and July	118¾	119⅛
5-20s of '68—January and July	121	121⅜
5-20s of '65—January and July	122⅝	122⅞
10-40s	118⅛	118½
United States new 5s of '81, ex-coup.	117⅜	117⅝
United States currency 6s	126½	.....

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 112¾@113¾.

Greenbacks were 89 @89¾ on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Paris—France	518¾	513¾
Germany	96	96
Belgium	518¾	513¾
Holland	40¾	41
Switzerland	518¾	513¾
Sweden, etc.	.....	27
Austria	.....	43¾

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ₰ ct. bonds	103	& int.
Chicago City 7 ₰ ct. sewerage	103	& int.
Chicago City 7 ₰ ct. water loan	106	& int.
Cook County 7 ₰ ct. bonds (sewer)	104	& int. 105 & int.
Cook County 7 ₰ ct. bonds (court)	106	& int. 106 & int.
West Side 7 ₰ ct.	.....	97 & int.
North Chicago 7 ₰ ct. bonds (Lincoln Park)	.....	95 & int.

LOCAL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side	242	.....
City Railway, West Side	143	.....
City Railway, West Side, 8 ₰ interest certificates	102½ & int.	103 & int.
City Railway, North Side	120	130
Traders' Insurance Co	125	130
Chamber of Commerce	75	78
Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Co.	.....	130
Exposition stock	35	40

STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Gold opened and closed at 112¾ with sales in the interval at 112. Carrying rates 1 to 2'.

Loans were also made flat.

Governments were steady.

Railroad bonds were quiet and firm.

State securities were dull.

Stocks were firm and higher in early dealings, but after midday there was a partial reaction. Towards the close the market was heavy and lower. All the improvement of the morning was lost, prices closing at a decline of ¼c to 1¾ from the highest point. The decline was materially assisted by rumors in regard to existing westward freight and rate-cutting passenger fares, but nothing positive is known. Transactions reported 146,000 shares, of which 14,000 were Pacific Mail, 9,000 Western Union, 7,000 Northwestern, 9,400 St. Paul, 15,000 Erie, 40,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 New York Central, 6,800 Ohio, and 10,000 Michigan Central.

Foreign market easy; 3-64. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5.

Exports of produce, $3,523,082.

Clearings, $17,000,000.

Sterling firm; 486½@490.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	112¾	New 5s	117⅜
Coupons, '65	114¾	10-40s, reg	118
New	119	10-40s, coupons	118⅝
Coupons, '67	121½	Currencies	126½
Coupons, '68	122¾		

STOCKS.

Western Union	84	N. J. Central	96
Quicksilver	15	Rock Island	104
Quicksilver pfd	36	St. Paul	80¾
Pacific Mail	20	St. Paul pfd	63½
Mariposa	10?	Wabash	2¾
Mariposa pfd	30?	Wabash pfd	.....
Adams Express	102¾	Fort Wayne	102
Wells-Fargo	96	Terre Haute	5¾
American Express	52	Terre Haute pfd	15
U. S. Express	89	Chicago & Alton	96
New York Central	121	Chicago & Alton pfd	103
Erie	14¾	Ohio & Mississippi	16½
Erie pfd	19	Delaware, L. & W.	103¾
Harlem	137¼	A. & P. Tel	17½
Harlem pfd	132	Missouri Pacific	13¾
Michigan Central	48¾	Atlantic & Pacific pfd	102¾
Panama	97	Indiana Central	4¾
Union Pacific stock	34¾	Chicago, R. & Q.	117¾
Lake Shore	38	Hannibal & St. Joe	14¾
Illinois Central	96	Central Pac. bonds	106¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg	94	Union Pacific bonds	104¾
Northwestern	40¾	Pacific land-grant	100¾
Northwestern pfd	87¾	U. P. sinking fund bonds	91¾
C., C., C. & I	48		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	40	Virginia 6s, new	32
Tennessee 6s, new	40¾	Missouri 6s	105
Virginia 6s, old	.....		

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was more active, and nominally unchanged. A few purchases were made by local dealers as at about former figures, but shippers held off for lower prices. Sales were reported of 1,700 brls spring extras at $4.90@5.00. The market closed steady at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, $7.30@7.80; common to good do, $5.80@7.10; shipping extras, $4.30@4.80; good do, $4.85@5.10; choice do, $5.10@5.60; patents do, $6.00@9.00; Minnesota, $5.00@6.60; spring superfines, $3.00@3.75; rye flour, $4.25@4.50.

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No. 1	2,734	2,734	13,746
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High mixed	218,766	262,418	561,355
New do	29,434	68,094	209,099
Yellow	761	.....	25,925
White	.....	.....	2,889
New rejected	942	1,223	14,468
New No. 2	51,861	56,708	502,406
New mixed	25,048	32,063	.....
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Oats—			
No. 2	506,000	525,940	822,141
Rejected	24,424	16,372	9,619
No grade	1,304	4	4
No. 2 white	26,792	47,172	88,098
Total	649,216	588,526	920,051
Rye—			
No. 1	357	357	.....
No. 2	65,026	66,000	2,631
Rejected	288	288	.....
Total	65,728	66,022	2,631
Barley—			
No. 2	133,803	167,576	44,589
No. 3	15,330	18,386	3,102
Rejected	10,693	12,192	566
Total	157,076	198,196	48,248

Total of all kinds in store, 4,787,780 bus. These figures show an increase during the week of 126,551 bu corn, 60,691 bu oats; and a decrease of 187,821 bu wheat, 30,964 bu rye, and 40,540 bu barley. Total decrease, 61,783 bu. Included in the above-noted stocks of North western wheat are 26,588 bu No. 1 Minnesota, and 284,146 bu No. 2 do.

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PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were unusually active in the aggregate, and very weak. The receipts of hogs were large for the season, and prices were quoted ¼c per lb lower, which made a good many holders of product anxious to realize, and caused the selling out of considerable quantities which were held on country account, the margins being exhausted. The feeling was almost panicky at one time. It was claimed that there is no real cause for the recent weakness in pork products, to the outward movement from the United States is larger than a year ago. But as we have already stated, the exports are chiefly of meats cut to order, and if the supply of hogs keeps up at the present rate, the possibilities of summer cutting will be so great as to seriously compete with the work of last winter. That is the real cause of the weakness in "regulars" and "mess."

MESS PORK—Was active and very irregular, declining 45c per brl under very large offerings, and recovering to within 20c of Monday's latest prices. Sales were reported of 400 brls seller May at $20.00; 3,750 brls seller May at $20.00@20.20; 4,750 brls seller June at $20.15@20.60; 10,750 brls seller July at $20.35@20.65; 500 brls seller August at $20.50; and 1,400 brls seller the year at $17.50. Total, 20,670 brls. The market closed firm at $20.20@20.25 cash, according to weight; $20.20@20.25 seller May; $20.40@20.45 seller June; $20.65@20.70 seller July; and nominally at $20.87½@20.90 seller August.

Prime mess pork was quoted at $20.50, and extra prime at $16.00.

LARD—Was very active, and declined 85c per 100 lbs, closing about 25c lower than Monday evening. Liverpool was again easier, being quoted at 57s per 112 lbs. The market here was very heavy, but not steadier afterwards. Sales were reported of 1,850 tcs cash at $13.10@13.25; 2,000 tcs seller May at $13.10@13.20; 14,250 tcs seller June at $12.85@13.40; and 9,500 tcs seller July at $13.35@13.60. Total, 27,600 tcs. The market closed steady at $12.90 cash or seller May; $12.90@12.95 seller June; $12.47½@12.60 seller July; and $12.30@12.35 seller August.

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	Shoulders.	Long clears.	Short rib.	Short clear.
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Boxed	7¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
May	7	.....	10¾	10¾
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Bacon, cash	8½	12¼	12¼	12¼

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Corn—			
No. 1	2,734	2,734	13,746
No. 2	975,497	862,402	1,424,947
Rejected	51,521	14,859	208,831
No grade	707	.....	.....
High mixed	218,766	262,418	561,355
New do	29,434	68,094	209,099
Yellow	761	.....	25,925
White	.....	.....	2,889
New rejected	942	1,223	14,468
New No. 2	51,861	56,708	502,406
New mixed	25,048	32,063	.....
Total	1,437,071	1,301,839	2,965,466
Oats—			
No. 2	506,000	525,940	822,141
Rejected	24,424	16,372	9,619
No grade	1,304	4	4
No. 2 white	26,792	47,172	88,098
Total	649,216	588,526	920,051
Rye—

Amoskeag	10½	Vaughan, XX	6½
Auburn, A	10½	Linwood	8½
White Rock	10	Suffolk, L	6½
GINGHAMS.			
Clinton	8½	Middlesex	9½
Lancaster	11½	Glenarm	6
Bates	11½	Bairds	9½
Amoskeag	11½		
CORSET JEANS.			
Naumkeag sateens	11½	Amoskeag, brown	10
Kearsarge	11½	Indian Orchard	9
Androscoggin	11	Manchester	8
Amoskeag	10	Glenarm	8
TICK.			
Minnehaha, 4-4	23	Conestoga CCA, 7-8	14
Minnehaha, 7-8	20½	Conestoga CT, 4-4	15
Amoskeag, ACA	21½	Conestoga AA, 30-in	11½
Amoskeag, A	18½	Methuen AA	15½
Amoskeag, B	16	Manhattan	6½
Amoskeag, C	14½	York, 30-inch	19
Amoskeag, D	13½	York, 30-inch	16
Amoskeag, E	12½	Thorndike A	10½
Pearl River	19	White Rives	10
Conestoga extra, 4-4	19	Ocean	8
Conestoga extra, 7-8	17	Pittsfield	6
Conestoga GM, 4-4	17		
DENIMS.			
York Blue	20	Pearl River	16
York stripe	20	Nelson, IXL	15
Amoskeag	20	Ocean	14
Columbian	18	Warren, AXA	16
Otis, AXA	16	Warren, BB	14
Otis, BB	14	Warren, CC	12
Otis, CC	12	Uncasville, UCA	12½
Beaver Creek, AA	15½	Haymaker	10½
Beaver Creek, BB	13½	Boston	9
Beaver Creek, CC	11½		
STRIPES.			
Minnehaha, 4-8	19	American, 4-8	19
Amoskeag, 4-8	18½	American, 3-8	9
Amoskeag, 3-8	13½	Hamilton, 4-8	13
Uncasville, A	12½	Hamilton, 3-8	9
Uncasville, UCA	9½		
CHEVIOT STRIPES.			
Amoskeag	13	Creedmoor, AA	12
Everett	12	Dollymount	13
Slater's	10½	Fairmount, SS	14
Everett, No. 1	16½	Fairmount, FF	14
Massabesic	15	Wm Hamilton	13½
Creedmoor, XX	15	Upland, B	9
DUCKS AND DRILLS.			
Ontario 8-oz. duck	19	Neponset duck, 10-oz.	19
Ontario 10-oz. duck	22	Neponset duck, 9-oz., col'd	19
Ontario 12-oz. duck	27	Neponset duck, 9-oz., col'd	17
Ontario 15-oz. duck	33	Neponset duck, 8-oz., col'd	15
Western 28-inch	15½	Defiance, col'd	14
Western Star, 40-inch	25½	Defiance, col'd	12
Greenwood, 87-inch	30	Stark, col'd	16
Waggon-cover	33	Stark drill	14
Stark drill	10	Boston AA	16
Amoskeag drill	10	Boston OS	15

LUMBER.

The cargo market was less active, but steady, and about a dozen cargoes were sold, leaving only four on file at the docks at the close of the day. The yard-dealers were the principal buyers, and they seem willing to take the stuff at current prices, especially the green common, which they require to complete assortments. Piece stuff sold at $8.00 readily, and inch-lumber, at $8.50@10.00 for common to fair. Lath were steady at $1.50, and shingles at $2.30@2.35.

Sales: Cargo of Norwegian, from Manistee, 115 m joists and scantling at $8.00; cargo from Ludington, 135 m joists and scantling at $8.00; barge Trader, from Ludington, 127 m do at $8.00; schr J. Tibbets, from Manistee, 91 m do at $8.00; schr Colt, from Ludington, 151 m do at $8.00.

The yard-dealers still report a light demand for the times of year and some irregularity in prices, which has led to a quotable decline in common stuff, laths, and shingles. At many yards the stock is broken, and dealers are buying cargoes, especially of green stuff, which is about $1.00 per m lower than dry at the yards. Following are the revised quotations, the outside for common being for dry stuff:

First and second clear	$38.00@40.00
Third clear, 1 inch	32.00@34.00
Third clear, thick	33.00@35.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	30.00@32.00
Clear siding, first and second, dressed	37.00@40.00
First common siding	18.00@16.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	26.00@—
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00@24.00
Box boards, A	25.00@—
Box boards, B	15.00@—
A stock boards, 12 and 13 in	30.00@33.00
B stock boards	23.00@25.00
C stock boards	15.00@17.00
Fencing	11.00@13.00
Common lumber, 18 ft and under in length	10.00@11.00
Common inch	11.00@13.00
Joists and scantling, 20 to 24 ft	15.00@16.00
Lath	1.75@1.90
A shingles	2.50@2.60
Shingles on track	2.30@2.35

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, May 2—11 a. m.—FLOUR—No. A 24s; No. 2, 22s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s 6d; spring, 9s@9s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s 6d; club, No. 1, 10s 5d; No. 2, 9s 10d. Corn, 26s@26s 3d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 82s 6d. Lard, 57s@57s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, May 2—3 p. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Steady. Wheat—White, No. 1, 9s 11d; No. 2, 9s 7d. Corn, 26s@26s 3d.

LARD—57s.

LIVERPOOL, May 3—Latest.—COTTON—Market easier; 5 3-16@5¼d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export, and 6,000 American.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Receipts for three days, 23,000 quarters, including 24,000 quarters American; California white wheat, average, 9s 7d@9s 11d; club, 9s 10½@10s 6d; red Western spring, No. 2 to No. 1, 9s@9s 6d; winter red Western, 9s 6½@9s 10d. Flour—Western canal, 22s 6d@24s. Corn—New Western mixed, 26s@26s 6d; old Western mixed, 29s. Oats—American, 3s@3s 6d. Barley—American, 5s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 36s 6d.

CLOVER-SEED—American, 63s@65s.

PROVISIONS—Prime mess pork, 82s 6d. Prime mess beef, 67s. Lard, American, 57s. Bacon—Long clear, 32s 6d; short clear, 34s 6d. Hams, long cut, 58s.

CHEESE—Fine American, 67s.

TALLOW—Fine American, 41s.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 9s@9s 3d; refined, 11s 3d@11s 6d.

LINSEED OIL—28s 6d.

RESIN—Common, 4s 6d; pale do, 16s.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—24s.

LONDON, May 2.—CONSOLS—Money and account, 97 7-16.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Nds, 104; '67s, 109¾; 10-40s, 107¾; new 5s, 105¾; New York Central, 101; Erie, 13¾; Erie preferred, 31.

LINSEED OIL—28 3d@28 6d.

SPERM OIL—93s 9d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—23s 3d@23s 6d.

PARIS, May 2.—RENTES—104f 91½c.

FRANKFORT, May 2.—UNITED STATES BONDS—Nos 5s, 102.

ANTWERP, May 2.—PETROLEUM—27s 6d.

SOUTHERN COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, May 2.—Cotton irregular; middlings, 11¼c; net receipts, 483 bales; exports coastwise, 61; sales, 800.

CHARLESTON, May 2.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 13¾c; net receipts, 2,992 bales; sales, 150.

SAVANNAH, May 2.—Cotton steady; middlings, 12c; net receipts, 469 bales; exports coastwise, 1,722; sales, 800.

GALVESTON, May 2.—Cotton dull; middlings, 11¾c; net receipts, 600 bales; gross, 900; exports to Great Britain, 853; sales, 150.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—Wool quiet and unsettled; a shade lower; Pennsylvania and West Virginia, XX and above, 42@43c; extra, 42@43c; medium extra, 40@41c; coarse extra, 40@42c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 38@39c; medium fine, 42@45c; coarse fine, 40@43c; combing, washed, 55@58c; do unwashed, 40@42c; Canada, combing, 39@40c; fine, unwashed, 35@38c; coarse and medium, unwashed, 38@39c.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Trade movement was slow in all departments. Cotton goods were quiet and unchanged. Prints moved slowly. Boutbridge shirtings were reduced to 5½c. Ginghams were in steady demand. Cotton dress goods were less active. Heavy cashmeres and worsted coatings were taken in small lots by clothiers.

CLEVELAND PETROLEUM MARKET.

CLEVELAND, May 2.—Petroleum quiet and unchanged; standard white (110 test), 10½@; prime white (150 test), 11¾c in car lots, cash.

PITTSBURG PETROLEUM MARKET.

PITTSBURG, May 2.—Petroleum unchanged; quiet and steady; crude, $2.02½ at Parker's; refined, 13¾c Philadelphia delivery.

WILMINGTON TURPENTINE MARKET.

WILMINGTON, May 2.—Spirits turpentine quiet at 26c.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 2.—GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; slightly in buyers' favor; sales of 54,000 bu at $1.04@1.06 for rejected spring, $1.05@1.18 for ungraded spring, $1.10@1.12 for No. 3 Chicago, $1.18@1.16 for No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.18@1.21 for No. 2 Chicago, $1.19@1.21 for No. 2 Northwestern, $1.20@1.22 for No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.26@1.30 for No. 1 spring, $1.10@1.23 for winter red Western, $1.18@1.48 for amber do, and $1.32@1.45 for white Western; also 15,000 bu fancy white Michigan, crop of 1874, at $1.50. Rye quiet; sales of 5,000 bu Canada, to be shipped from Oswego on opening of the canal, at 90c in bond. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn 1@2c lower; good business doing at a decline; sales of 90,000 bu at 60@60½c for steamer mixed, 61@61½c for graded mixed, and 61c for ungraded new Western mixed; also 45,000 bu graded mixed at 60c for first half May, and 59½@59¾c for all May; steamer mixed offered for June at 57c. Oats dull; sales of 94,000 bu at 37@40c for mixed Western and State, and 46@53c for white Western and State.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 14,000 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 60,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., May 2.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.30; No. 2 Michigan, $1.30; No. 3 white Michigan, $1.26; amber Michigan, $1.22; July, $1.23½; No. 2 red, $1.30; No. 3 red, $1.11¾; do canal, $1.08. Rye—Lake shore red, No. 2, 2 amber Illinois, $1.40. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 51c; June, 49c; July, 50c; low mixed, 50c; no grade, 46¾c; damaged, 43c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2 spot and June, 34c; Michigan, spot and May, 34c. Rye, 80½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 900 brls; wheat, 33,000 bu; corn, 62,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 2.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and heavy; No. 2 Western red, $1.40@1.45; Pennsylvania red, $1.50. Corn—Demand active; Western mixed, 61½c. Oats steady; moderate demand; white Western, 46@47c; mixed Western, 40@44c. Rye dull and lower; 80@85c.

HAY—Steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Nominally unchanged.

BUTTER—Dull and heavy; Western, 25@30c.

PETROLEUM—Unsettled; crude, 7½c; refined, 14c.

COFFEE—Steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Market dull; $1.12.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 2.—COTTON—Dull and nominal; 12c.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; $1.05@1.25. Corn dull; 48@49c. Oats steady and firm; 35@43c. Rye steady; 73@75c. Barley dull and nominal; season closed.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; small sales; $21.00. Lard active, but lower; steam, 12@12¼c, closing with the inside bid delivered; kettle quiet; 13¼@13½c. Bulk meats unsettled and lower; shoulders, 7¾@8c; thin rib, 10½c; clear, 11¼@11½c. Bacon dull; 9c; 12c; 12½c.

WHISKY—Quiet demand; full prices; $1.07.

BUTTER—Easier; not quotably lower.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 2.—FLOUR—Dull; tending downward.

GRAIN—Wheat opened a shade lower; strong; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.09; hard, $1.24; No. 2, $1.00½; June, $1.01½; July $1.03½; No. 3, 89¼c. Corn dull and neglected; No. 2, 49½c. Oats dull; No. 2 cash and May, 31½c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 65c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 84c; No. 3, 50c; rejected, 30c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 12,000 brls; wheat, 266,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 2.—FLOUR—Quiet; Western superfine, $4.00@4.25; common extras, $4.50@5.00; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $5.00@7.50; winter wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6.00@7.25; Illinois, $5.25@6.25; St. Louis, $6.50@8.00; fancy Minnesota, $7.25@9.50.

GRAIN—Corn—Mixed and yellow, 65@67c. Oats—Market dull; mixed No. 2 white, 45@46c; rejected, 42@43c; No. 1 white, 52@54c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 2.—CORN—Offered at 80c.

PORK—Dull and heavy, $22.00@22.50.

MOLASSES—Easier; fair to strictly prime rebolled, 49@50c.

RICE—Easier; common to prime, 4¼@5¾c.

Others unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 2.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; no sales; entirely nominal. Corn dull and lower; quoted at 50@51c. Oats—Market bare. Rye—Market bare. Barley—Market bare.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO, MAY 2.

ARRIVALS—Schr A. Frederick, Grand Haven, wood; schr Lumberman, Black Creek, lumber; stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries; schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, lumber; scow Trio, Sandusk, wood; schr North Star, Menominee, lumber; prop Annie Laura, Green Bay, pig-iron; schr Christiana, Kenosha, gravel; schr Richard, Oconto, lumber.

CLEARANCES—Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, 200 green hides and sundries; stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries; schr W. Dixon, Grand Haven, 11 bx meat, 14 bx barley, 1 brls flour, and sundries; schr Mary Helen, White Lake, 400 bu corn, 50 bu oats, 4 tons feed, 20 brls salt, and sundries; schr Marcopolo, Buffalo, 12,324 bu wheat; schr Keystone, Beanerville, 10 brls beef and sundries; barge Alert, Peshtigo, Wis., 24 brls pork and hams, 2 tcs lard, and sundries; prop G. J. Truesdell, Manitowoc, 24 brls pork, 11 brls whisky, and sundries; Bachus, 160 tons pig-iron, 15 tons bar-iron; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, 5 brls pork, 20 bags seed, 42 kegs beer, and sundries; schr Rolla Walbridge, Sturgeon Bay, 1 steam boiler; schr Hungarian, Little Traverse, 180 bu oats, 4 tons hay; schr Lumberman, Black Creek, 10 brls flour, 1 brl tallow, 1 brl lard, and sundries.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO.

There was a moderate inquiry for vessels for the Lower Lakes. Otherwise the market was quiet, and Buffalo rates were nominal at 3c for wheat and 3¼c for corn. The prop Milwaukee takes corn and wheat through via Sydenburg; the schrs Acorn and Winona, corn to Kingston on private terms; and the schr White Cloud, corn to do at 3c. In the afternoon the Arctic was reported for corn to Edwardsburg at 30c. Total capacity, 21,000 bu wheat and 60,000 bu corn.

ELSEWHERE.

DETROIT, May 1.—Freights are unusually dull, and no grain charters reported. Wheat to Oswego, 6c; to Buffalo, 3c; and to Cleveland, 1½c, free of elevator.

MILWAUKEE, May 1.—There was some demand for grain vessels to-day, but carriers refused the rates offered—3½c on wheat to Buffalo; 4c was asked and insisted upon. Engagements were: To Port Colborne—Prop Lincoln and barge Lisgar, both 35,000 bu of wheat at 4c; to Kingston—Schr Brooklyn, wheat, 3½c.

TOLEDO, April 29.—No changes to notice. Messrs. Jas. Bissell & Co. report the schr F. W. Gifford, Cleveland to Milwaukee, coal, at $1.00. Messrs. Lindsay & Southard report the schr Mary Lyons, corn to Buffalo on p. t.; schr H. B. Moore, wheat to Sarnia on p. t.

VESSELS PASSED PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 2.—UP—Prop Victoria; schrs C. P. Minch, Magellan, Hattie Howard, Mystic Star.

DOWN—Prop Thompson and barges.

WIND—Northeast, gentle; weather fine.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 3—10 p. m.—DOWN—Props Lawrence, Fortune, Waverly, Alpena and barges, Antelope and barges, Mary Pringle and barges.

UP—Props Annie Young, Thomas A. Scott; schrs M. J. Wilcox, St. Lawrence.

WIND—Northeast, gentle; weather fine.

PORT OF ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., May 2.—Three Canadian arrivals and four departures to-day. The grain in the elevators has all been shipped east. The last consignment of 38 cars was forwarded eastward to-day. Two or three propellers and one or two sails were reported to have passed Erie this afternoon, with cargoes of grain for Buffalo. The harbor at that place is effectually blocked. The pressure are that it will be at least two weeks before navigation opens.

ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN CANAL.

HENDERSONVILLE, May 2.—ARRIVED—Andrew Jackson, LaSalle, 4,500 bu corn; Brilliant, Morris, 2,500 bu corn, 4,200 bu oats.

CLEARED—Prop Montauk, Lockport, 5,625 bu wheat, 75 m shingles, 80 m lath; Maple Leaf, Lockport, 63,220 ft lumber.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHICAGO.

All the lumber which arrived here Sunday and Monday has been disposed of. Three cargoes were at the lumber-docks last evening....Several of the vessels which were reported to have passed through the straits on the 20th of April on their way up are overdue. It is believed by many that the cold snap which prevailed during the last three nights has had the effect of causing another ice blockade in the straits. Though such a thing is possible, yet it is not probable....Capt. Charley Holland's tug Eustaphieve went into dry-dock yesterday to get a new rudder....The tug Bluford, No. 2 is having her shoe repaired at one of the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company....The schr George Steel was slightly damaged yesterday by running into Randolph street bridge....The Vessel-Owners' Towing Company's contract for 7,000 tons of Briar-Hill coal was yesterday awarded to the Mansfield Coal and Coke Company, James W. Ellsworth, General Sales Agent.

STUCK IN THE ICE.

A prominent vessel owner in this city received the following letter yesterday from Port Colborne, from one of his Captains, showing that the ice at that port is still obstructing navigation:

CAME HERE last evening, but no show for getting out. Three tugs started this morning, but are stuck in the ice, and two tugs have been at work all day trying to get a vessel in. We have not moved a foot for the last six hours. Shall go as soon as there is a chance, but a northerly wind would reduce the price of towing out very soon.

MILWAUKEE.

The warm and pleasant weather of the latter part of last week came to an abrupt termination Saturday evening, when the wind shifted to northeast. The mercury went down with a jump, and in a few short hours the temperature was at freezing point. The grain fleet which left here Saturday received the full force of the piping blasts, and those who were not fortunate enough to make the friendly lee of Two River Point were compelled to put back. The fleet, T. H. Howland Craftsman, and J. C. King came inside yesterday afternoon, the last named with her foresail split. The schrs Arabia and schr H. J. Webb came to anchor in the bay. Quite a fleet of lumber vessels and west-shore "mosquitoes" came in during the blow, and the lumber market presented a lively appearance. The small schr Planet, of Racine, lumber laden, sprung aleak at the commencement of the gale, but was with great effort kept afloat till she made this harbor, when she was run upon the bank on the peninsula, near the Ann Arbor dock, and beached. She lies close to, and her Scotia was observed by the Captain of the bark Craftsman below Port Washington with jibboom broken and topsail yard gone.—*Evening Wisconsin, May 1.*

BUFFALO.

The schr James Couch claims the honor of being the first sail craft to leave Chicago for this port. On Thursday the schrs Annie M. Peterson and Muir, laden with grain, cleared for Buffalo. The majority of the fleet intend starting to-morrow. The United States Company's prop Portage took out clearance papers for Buffalo Thursday. She has a cargo of 50,000 bu of oats, 1,300 brls of flour, and sundries. The new prop Anchor Line propellers are being put in excellent trim for the season's business; and it seems a pity that the fresh coat of paint with which each steamer has been adorned cannot retain its brightness throughout the season. The Japan recently left the Union Dry-Dock, where she had been undergoing repairs, including a wooden bottom. This is made of three-inch plank, bolted over the iron plats, and has been put on more for an experiment than anything else....The strong wind of Saturday blew this into utter unnecessary density. Large quantities of ice are going down Niagara River.—*Courier, May 1.*

HEAVY SHIPMENTS OF SALT.

The Michigan Salt Association have, since navigation opened, shipped from Saginaw River 84,365 brls of salt, per vessel, as follows:

Prop Ketchum and barge Butler	24,497
Prop Pridgeon	4,596
Barge Gardner	4,976
Prop Egyptian	5,717
Schr Pelican	1,419
Prop Montgomery	5,170
Prop Inter-Ocean (beside 1,800 laden last fall)	1,300
Prop Belle Cross	2,560
Prop Ohio	1,700
Prop Chauncey Hurlbut, about	6,500
Schr Sunnyside, about	6,500
Schr Sweetheart, about	4,950
Total	84,365

Freight room for 21,500 brls more has been engaged as follows:

Prop James Davidson	10,000
Prop Jarvis Lord	6,500
Barge Fannie Neil	5,000
Total	21,500

—*Detroit Post.*

DRIPPINGS.

The steam-barge Fred Kelley, reported ashore near Cheboygan, is tied up at Toledo, consequently it must be some other boat that is ashore....The schrs Otonabee and Reindeer, which made an attempt to reach ports on the Canadian shore of Lake Huron during the present week, were compelled to return to Port Huron on account of the heavy fields of ice....A new manner of applying the electric light in the illumination of vessels has been successfully tried on the steamer L'Amerique. Its power is equal to 900 burners, and the expense of the light, including interest on investment, is only 80 cents a day....It may not be generally known that the ship canal now being built from Port Colborne to Port Dalhousie, will have twenty-two locks. The intervening space between each will be 270 feet long, 45 feet wide, with an average depth of water of 15 feet. The canal will be completed inside of two years, it is expected....A special dispatch from Marquette to the Detroit *Free Press* says: "The weather is freezing cold, and some snow is falling, with a continuous north west wind. Marquette Bay and harbor continues closed. In the harbor the ice is soft, and would offer little resistance to boats. The recent western winds seem to have started the ice outside, as strips of open water are visible, but boats could not get in."

A Novel Piece of Mechanism.

Detroit Tribune,

Mr. Andrew Gandron is, after nearly a year of constant labor, about completing a complicated piece of mechanism intended to represent "The Resurrection of Gen. Washington," and which it his intention to exhibit at the Centennial Exposition. The whole apparatus is inclosed in a cabinet 9 feet high, 8½ feet broad, and 2½ feet deep. The lower half contains the machinery, and in the upper portion the diorama displayed. The scene is a fac-simile of the tomb of Washington. Upon one side stands an American and on the other a French soldier, the arms of these being crossed with each steamer has been adorned cannot retain its brightness throughout the season. The Japan recently left the Union Dry-Dock, where she had been undergoing repairs, including a wooden bottom. This is made of three-inch plank, bolted over the iron plats, and has been put on more for an experiment than anything else....The strong wind of Saturday blew this into unnecessary density. Large quantities of ice are going down Niagara River.—*Courier, May 1.*

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—*Detroit Post.*

DRIPPINGS.

The steam-barge Fred Kelley, reported ashore near Cheboygan, is tied up at Toledo, consequently it must be some other boat that is ashore....The schrs Otonabee and Reindeer, which made an attempt to reach ports on the Canadian shore of Lake Huron during the present week, were compelled to return to Port Huron on account of the heavy fields of ice....A new manner of applying the electric light in the illumination of vessels has been successfully tried on the steamer L'Amerique. Its power is equal to 900 burners, and the expense of the light, including interest on investment, is only 80 cents a day....It may not be generally known that the ship canal now being built from Port Colborne to Port Dalhousie, will have twenty-two locks. The intervening space between each will be 270 feet long, 45 feet wide, with an average depth of water of 15 feet. The canal will be completed inside of two years, it is expected....A special dispatch from Marquette to the Detroit *Free Press* says: "The weather is freezing cold, and some snow is falling, with a continuous north west wind. Marquette Bay and harbor continues closed. In the harbor the ice is soft, and would offer little resistance to boats. The recent western winds seem to have started the ice outside, as strips of open water are visible, but boats could not get in."

A Novel Piece of Mechanism.

Detroit Tribune,

Mr. Andrew Gandron is, after nearly a year of constant labor, about completing a complicated piece of mechanism intended to represent "The Resurrection of Gen. Washington," and which it his intention to exhibit at the Centennial Exposition. The whole apparatus is inclosed in a cabinet 9 feet high, 8½ feet broad, and 2½ feet deep. The lower half contains the machinery, and in the upper portion the diorama displayed. The scene is a fac-simile of the tomb of Washington. Upon one side stands an American and on the other a French soldier, the arms of these being crossed with each steamer has been adorned allegorical figures and emblems. The machinery, which is quite complicated, is operated by a spring similar to those used in a clock. When it is set in motion a miniature cannon is fired, a bell is tolled, and curtain, suspended across the front of the recess of the cabinet, rises slowly, bringing to view the tomb and sentinel soldiers. The latter stand at an "order." In the course of a minute or so the tomb opens, a fac-simile of the Father of his Country arises therefrom. Simultaneously, the soldiers face their respective tombs, present arms, and Washington performs the usual military salutation. Then there descends from the clouds an American eagle, holding in its talons a staff, on one end of which is an American flag, and upon the other the national ensign of France, carrying in its beak a floral wreath with which it crowns the resurrected Washington. The machinery continues to revolve, and the scene is reversed and repeated as often as it is desired, each representation requiring about three minutes. The figures are made upon a scale of about 3 inches to the foot; the heads are carved by Mr. Julius Melchers, and the bodies are minutely correct and properly proportioned. The guns carried by the soldiers are in exact imitation of Springfield rifles, and the costume of the soldiers is patterned after the uniforms of the armies of their country and France. The dress of Washington is the same in color and style as that worn by him at the battle of Trenton. The inventor was formerly employed at the Detroit Safe Works and also at the Pullman Car Works, but of late, having fitted up a shop in his own house, he has spent many months in perfecting this representation of the resurrection of Washington.

A Poor Woman's Great Misfortune.

Stockton (Cal.) Independent.

Mrs. Mahaney, the mother of two young men who were drowned last week while crossing the San Joaquin River, has supported her blind husband and seven children for a long time by taking washing, and the two oldest lads had just got a job of work and started out, assuring her that she need work no longer—that they would care for her in the future. In a short time they were both brought home to her, dead.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Indian Hostilities on the Route Thither.

Returned Adventurers Who Stigmatize the Gold-Flurry as a Gigantic Fraud.

Selling Claims, Town-Lots, and Whisky, the Principal Branches of Trade in the Mining Districts.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SIDNEY, Neb., April 25.—Parties in from the Hills this morning report:

THE INDIANS VERY TROUBLESOME

between the Agencies and the land of gold, so called. On Burtwood Creek, the other day, a party of embryo miners went into camp, and, before they had gotten their bacon half-fried, a party of forty Indians swept down on them and captured their horses,—every one of them. The white men—who, fortunately for themselves, were old frontiersmen—covered themselves behind their wagons, and opened a sharp fire on the enemy with good effect, more than one of the savages being made to ride off to his own funeral, hanging on to his pony's mane. A number of times, the Indians—after riding around the little impromptu fortress, firing, as they rode, from under the necks of their horses—gathered together and made desperate dashes at the defenders; but they—cool, steady, and savvy—poured in their lead at short range, and sent them howling back again each time. Two of the whites had been wounded; but still they fought on until, night coming on, the detachment of the "nation's wards" withdrew, leaving the miners to continue their way on foot, abandoning their property, and carrying their wounded comrades with them.

A stage en route from Red Cloud Agency was attacked, a day or two ago, and one man wounded; whilst, a few days before, the mail was stopped near Red Cloud, and the vehicle in which it was contained relieved of such articles as smote the fancy of the copper-colored highwaymen. A number of these examples of the peculiar manner in which the "mule-injured" repays us for the provender furnished at the expense of the Government might be related, but

THEY ARE ALL OF A KIND.

A mining party goes into camp. They have'n't seen an Indian for days; not the sign of an Indian, although a party thirsting for their horses, with a supplementary design on their hair, has been dogging them for days, waiting for the time when a foolish sense of security induces carelessness in taking those precautions which all wise men take in an Indian country. Everything is quiet; the coffee simmers gently in its pot, and the bacon "frills" uproariously in the pan; the men sit around, and smoke, and wonder whether that "durn fool" at Red Cloud thought he was "stuffin' them full" with his Indian stories. The horses are quietly grazing, and everything, even to the slowly-rising smoke from the cook's fire, is the very picture of lazy indolence. Suddenly, a yell, so hellish, wild, and fierce as to almost split the very sky,—a rattling discharge of fire-arms,—one of the men falls forward on his face, with a gasp and "O God!"—and the others, unhurt, leap for their rifles. But already the troop of thirty savages, with every body of their outfit stampeding before them, are far beyond the reach of a rifled cannon, to say nothing of a Winchester rifle. If the attacking party are disposed to unite pleasure with business, and have plenty of ammunition, to amuse themselves with, and feel a little moldy for a fight, they will return on their ponies and make it so interesting, after a fashion, for those honest miners, that all of them that are left after the circus is over will have unbounded faith in the Indian down Napoleon'd. Cast. Charley Holland's tug Eustaphieve went into dry-dock yesterday to get a new rudder....The tug Bluford, No. 2 is having her shoe repaired at one of the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company....The schr George Steel was slightly damaged yesterday by running into Randolph street bridge....The Vessel-Owners' Towing Company's contract for 7,000 tons of Briar-Hill coal was yesterday awarded to the Mansfield Coal and Coke Company, James W. Ellsworth, General Sales Agent.

STUCK IN THE ICE.

A prominent vessel owner in this city received the following letter yesterday from Port Colborne, from one of his Captains, showing that the ice at that port is still obstructing navigation:

CAME HERE last evening, but no show for getting out. Three tugs started this morning, but are stuck in the ice, and two tugs have been at work all day trying to get a vessel in. We have not moved a foot for the last six hours. Shall go as soon as there is a chance, but a northerly wind would reduce the price of towing out very soon.

MILWAUKEE.

The warm and pleasant weather of the latter part of last week came to an abrupt termination Saturday evening, when the wind shifted to northeast. The mercury went down with a jump, and in a few short hours the temperature was at freezing point. The grain fleet which left here Saturday received the full force of the piping blasts, and those who were not fortunate enough to make the friendly lee of Two River Point were compelled to put back. The fleet, T. H. Howland Craftsman, and J. C. King came inside yesterday afternoon, the last named with her foresail split. The schrs Arabia and schr H. J. Webb came to anchor in the bay. Quite a fleet of lumber vessels and west-shore "mosquitoes" came in during the blow, and the lumber market presented a lively appearance. The small schr Planet, of Racine, lumber laden, sprung aleak at the commencement of the gale, but was with great effort kept afloat till she made this harbor, when she was run upon the bank on the peninsula, near the Ann Arbor dock, and beached. She lies close to, and her Scotia was observed by the Captain of the bark Craftsman below Port Washington with jibboom broken and topsail yard gone.—*Evening Wisconsin, May 1.*

BUFFALO.

The schr James Couch claims the honor of being the first sail craft to leave Chicago for this port. On Thursday the schrs Annie M. Peterson and Muir, laden with grain, cleared for Buffalo. The majority of the fleet intend starting to-morrow. The United States Company's prop Portage took out clearance papers for Buffalo Thursday. She has a cargo of 50,000 bu of oats, 1,300 brls of flour, and sundries. The new prop Anchor Line propellers are being put in excellent trim for the season's business; and it seems a pity that the fresh coat of paint with which each steamer has been adorned cannot retain its brightness throughout the season. The Japan recently left the Union Dry-Dock, where she had been undergoing repairs, including a wooden bottom. This is made of three-inch plank, bolted over the iron plats, and has been put on more for an experiment than anything else....The strong wind of Saturday blew this into utter unnecessary density. Large quantities of ice are going down Niagara River.—*Courier, May 1.*

HEAVY SHIPMENTS OF SALT.

The Michigan Salt Association have, since navigation opened, shipped from Saginaw River 84,365 brls of salt, per vessel, as follows:

Prop Ketchum and barge Butler	24,497
Prop Pridgeon	4,596
Barge Gardner	4,976
Prop Egyptian	5,717
Schr Pelican	1,419
Prop Montgomery	5,170
Prop Inter-Ocean (beside 1,800 laden last fall)	1,300
Prop Belle Cross	2,560
Prop Ohio	1,700
Prop Chauncey Hurlbut, about	6,500
Schr Sunnyside, about	6,500
Schr Sweetheart, about	4,950
Total	84,365

Freight room for 21,500 brls more has been engaged as follows:

Prop James Davidson	10,000
Prop Jarvis Lord	6,500
Barge Fannie Neil	5,000
Total	21,500

—*Detroit Post.*

DRIPPINGS.

The steam-barge Fred Kelley, reported ashore

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Jimmy O'Brien refuses for reasons hitherto stated, to allow his Bonz to occupy the office of Police Court Clerk, to which he was recently elected. Mr. Bonz will go to the courts for redress.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, Optician, No. 86 Madison street (Tribune Building), was at 7 a. m., 54 degrees; 10 a. m., 65; 12 m., 69; 3 p. m., 69; 9 p. m., 61. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.20; 1 p. m., 29.15.

The Young People's Temperance and Social Union met in the lecture-room of the Methodist Church, corner Washington and Clark streets, last night. Mrs. Holyoke presided, and Miss Dr. Odelia Binns and Mr. David Ward Wood delivered addresses.

Shortly after 6 o'clock last evening, while riding in the vicinity of Seventeenth and Dearborn streets, Henry Keen and his daughter Mary, aged 11 years, were thrown from the buggy by a violent blow, and the latter had her elbow broken badly. She resides at No. 9 Sheridan place.

The fire at the House of the Good Shepherd last Monday night was caused by the antics of an inmate named Lizzie Stein, who was either over-anxious to complete some laundry work assigned her, or too hasty in trying to affect her escape. The damage done is estimated at $1,000.

It was stated in insurance circles yesterday that an effort would be made in a few days, by some of the people who insured in the Globe Insurance Company, and whose risks were not reinsured in the Firemen's Insurance Company because they were placed by outside agency, to throw the concern into bankruptcy and have a Receiver appointed by the Court.

A match game of ball was played yesterday afternoon on the grounds corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-fifth street between the Franklins and the nine of the University of Chicago. The game opened rather disastrously to the collegians, the talk indulged in concerning the prowess of the Franklins having a demoralizing effect upon them. Toward the close of the game they put in some good work and nearly balanced the score. The feature of the game was Hartwell's home-run in the first inning. The Franklins won by a score of 14 to 11.

Mr. George Guyon, brakeman on the Northwestern Railway, fell called upon to vindicate his claims to pedestrian endurance by a walk to this city. He started from Milwaukee at ten minutes to 10 o'clock Saturday night and got to his destination at 9:20 Sunday night. He had enjoyed a rest of two hours on the way, and did not appear greatly fatigued by his jaunt. The time was 46 miles, and his time 21 hours and 35 minutes. He is positive that he would make a much better record should he attempt the feat again, and the condition of wind and weather be the same as those of his first trip. He worked the day before he started on his trip and also the day after.

The reported difficulties of A. R. Minor & Co.'s banking house, of Wyoming, are now most emphatically contradicted. At a meeting of stockholders and depositors, held at Wyoming Friday, a committee of investigation was appointed, and Saturday the Committee reported the bank to be safe and sound, abundantly able to pay everything, and in all respects trustworthy. Upon this the depositors unanimously agreed to stand by the bank, and Monday it was opened for business. The rumor of rottenness was upon the supposition that the bank was in some way connected with the City National of Chicago. This is not the fact. Minor & Co. were only correspondents of the City, and not in any way injured by its collapse.

Last evening about two score men and women opened to secret societies held a meeting at No. 221 West Madison street for the purpose of organizing a branch of the National Christian Association. The Rev. J. F. Stoddard, the general agent and lecturer, called the meeting to order. The proceedings were begun by the Rev. Mr. Stoddard's reading the 97th Psalm, after which Father Cook led in prayer. E. A. Cook was then chosen Chairman, and the Rev. Mr. Stoddard gave a brief history of the National Association, after which the Rev. J. W. Bain offered the draft of a constitution, which was adopted, and a branch of the National Christian Association was organized.

ORATORY IN THE COLLEGES OF THE NORTHWEST.

Within the last few years the rivalry between the colleges of the Northwest as to which should stand first in the oratorical contests has been strong. The idea of an inter-college contest originated in the students of Knox and Monmouth Colleges of Illinois, who held their first contest at Galesburg; from this it extended and broadened into a State Association, and later into what is now known as the Inter-State Collegiate Association. This Association represents the students of the principal colleges of six different States. The contest at the present coming contest are the prize orator, from his or her own State, having been successful first over the students of their own colleges, and over the united colleges at the State contest. A convention will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel this evening by the Association Committee, Gov. Beveridge and a number of prominent men will be present. The contest will take place at Farwell Hall at 8 o'clock p. m. May 4. An address of welcome will be delivered by the Hon. J. B. Doolittle, of Chicago.

The grand end to be attained by this Association is the promotion of oratory in our colleges. The contestants are: C. Lewis Edwards from Illinois; E. Edwards from Indiana; A. S. Bitterie from Wisconsin; C. T. Noland, Missouri; Miss Evelyn M. Chapman, Iowa; Miss Laura A. Kent, Ohio; Gov. T. A. Hendricks, of Indiana; A. C. Broadhead, of St. Louis; and William F. Poole, of Chicago, will serve as judges, and confer the gold and silver medals on the victors. This being the first time that women have had the opportunity to contest for the prize in oratory for the Northwest, it is looked forward to with much interest, and it is hoped that there will be a large turnout of the citizens of Chicago. Tickets can be had at Jansen & McClurg's, Lyon & Healy's, the Chicago University, and of the University at Evanston. Admission is 50 cents, with no charges for reserved seats.

CHICAGO RIFLE CLUB.

Now that the season for rifle-shooting has commenced the Executive Committee, in view of the probability of long-range matches with the clubs of other cities, have decided to form a long-range team as early as practicable, and have appointed next Thursday night for the accomplishment of the object. All those who desire to join in such a team, or any members of the Club who have shot but little so far, or not at all at the 1,000-yard target, and others have now gone not yet completed eligibility. To put those at ease, it may be said that a few of the older shots, like Shafer, Thompson, Blackmer, Willard, Strong, and others, who rarely fail to make good scores, a sufficient number of whom are allowed each man to get his score of 25 shots, after which the scoring on a string of twenty shots will commence. The range will be open all day, and shooting may be done at any time after 9 a. m. It is expected that all members intending to do any long-range shooting will be present and take part, as it is very desirable to know the full strength of the Club in this class of practice at 200 yards for the Allen prize pistol, which was postponed last Saturday, will take place positively next Saturday afternoon, with the addition of several prizes.

COOK COUNTY NATIONAL.

A number of the creditors of the Cook County National Bank met at Parlor No. 1 of the Pacific yesterday, Mr. Burley, Receiver of the Bank, was present, ready to answer any and all questions. He said he found the cash on hand to be $4,000, and, when certain of the gentlemen present expressed surprise, he said there were times previous to the explosion when the officers of the bank had to put their hands in their pockets to make up enough currency to supply country banks. In answer to the question as to the practicability of criminal proceedings against the officers, he said he did not believe such action would be successful.

Notwithstanding Mr. Burley's opinion, there were several gentlemen who expressed themselves strongly in favor of trying the operation. The meeting then adjourned.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The Mechanics' Institute held a regular monthly meeting last night, at the rooms of the organization, No. 66 Washington street. George C. Prussing, First Vice-President, presided, and Andrew Gevk, the Librarian, acted as Secretary.

The Board of Directors made a report of the work done during the month just passed. The resignation of Mr. Pierce, the drawing-teacher, had been received and accepted. Mr. Herman Hanstein had been appointed in his place.

The instructor in drawing, Mr. Hanstein, sent in a report of the work of his classes during the first month. It showed the division of the scholars into classes according to their trades and expected pursuits in life.

Six new members were admitted and four candidates were rejected.

The resignation of Walter L. Peck, Treasurer of the Institute, was accepted, as Mr. Peck intends moving from the city, and Murry Hinton was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy. The meeting then adjourned till the first Tuesday in June. The Mechanics' Institute is an organization for the free instruction of industrial mechanics and their children, and all such can become members by an application to the Secretary.

THE COURT-HOUSE.

INSPECTING BOSINGTON'S PLAN.

Yesterday afternoon, pursuant to invitation, the members of the County Board visited the office of Architect William W. Boyington, in the United States Express Company's building, on Randolph street, to make an examination of the proposed plans for the new Court-House which he has prepared, and which have been fully described in these columns. All the members of the board looked over the plans except Commissioner McCaffrey, who was absent. Mayor Colvin, Ald. Campbell, and Architect Cochrane were also present.

Mr. Boyington thoroughly explained every detail. The Commissioners only made an informal examination, and most of them expressed no decided opinion. Mayor Colvin looked upon the plans rather favorably, and said he was in favor of that plan which would cost the least money and give the largest equivalent to the tax-payers of the city and county.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Commissioner Lonergan said that he was in favor of the plan which suited the people best, but could hardly see what action could be taken. He declined to give any decided opinion. Commissioner Johnson looked closely into the plans, and was rather pleased with them. Commissioner Guenther looked favorably upon them, as did Commissioners Bures and Harting. Commissioner Holden did not care to express an opinion as to what could or might be done, but thought the plan in general a good one.

Commissioner Bures was very well pleased with the design, and expressed himself as decidedly in favor of a plan which would be limited as to cost, and upon which there would be no extras to pay to contractors. He complained of so suddenly in favor of a cheaper building than the one proposed, and thought the saving of a million dollars to the people should be taken into the consideration. He also wanted it understood that he never voted for any extras to contractors unless directly ordered by the Board, and he should continue to fight them as long as he remained a County Commissioner.

Commissioner Carroll also looked favorably upon the plan, and was in favor of its adoption if a million could be saved by it to the taxpayers. Taken as a whole, the Board were rather pleased with the plans, and expressed themselves as not as to what action they would be taken they declined to state.

The foundation of the foundation already laid by Mr. Harms under the Egan plan can be used for Mr. Boyington's design, and would make the cost somewhat less. It should be understood by the public that the plan proposed by the gentleman who has prepared it is not put up a building of the most solid character in two years, using the best material, making it thoroughly fire-proof, at a cost of $5,100,000, which will cover everything complete, and they are willing to give bonds in twenty sureties that the work shall be performed to the very letter of the contract, if any is ever made.

UNDER THE PLANS ADOPTED

the cost of the building will be $4,650,000, besides some $600,000 for probable extras, thus saving to the county over $1,000,000. It is intimated that Harms has been badly treated by the County Commissioners, and that in order to make up his deficiency he will bring suit in order to make up his deficiency he will bring suit in a bill of extras for over $50,000, before his present job is completed, in order to get even. In this connection Commissioner Cleary says that if Harms thinks long, Commissioner Cleary says that if Harms thinks he'll get any extras he will find his way turned up at least two or three Commissioners, who will fight any such scheme to the bitter end. Harms is now putting in the foundation, and it is of a superior quality, though the piles he has driven are, in many instances, worthless, as has been stated in THE TRIBUNE'S columns heretofore.

THE NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE.

STRIKE OF THE WORKMEN.

Yesterday morning the hands employed on the new Custom-House, with the exception of some of the setters, struck work. This was due to an order recently issued by Mr. Burling, the Superintendent, to the effect that after May 1 the pay of the stone-cutters would be reduced from $3 to $2.75 per day and that of the riggers from $2 to $1.75. The foremen were also to be reduced 25 cents per day. This cutting down was not to apply to the Second and Third-street stone-yards, but simply to those employed at the building. The persons affected by this reduction have been fighting it vigorously for some days, protesting that at this time of the year wages should go up, instead of down; that the foremen, who get the largest rates of pay, were not reduced proportionately as much as their subordinates; and that the reduction was not ordered from Washington, but was the individual act of Mr. Burling. He listened to these remonstrances so far as to revoke that part of his order cutting down the setters, but declined to withdraw the other modifications. Yesterday the men called on the superintendent, make a last and unavailing appeal, and then struck. There were about 200 in all.

After the men left the building they drew up the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Mr. Burling has lately acted tyrannical and arbitrary in his management in the construction of the Government buildings here, and, to say the least, unprofessional in visiting the various stone-yards in Chicago asking the various employers to sign a paper stating they were not paying $3 per day to stone-cutters, which the several employers refused to sign, as their doing so would be indorsing a lying document; and

WHEREAS, On the 25th of November last he caused notices to be posted in the various shops stating that he was ordered by the Department at Washington to reduce the wages of the 1st and after Dec. 21, and that on a committee writing to Washington they were informed that no such action was ordered, but that it was discretionary with Mr. Burling; and

WHEREAS, On the 1st of this month he again posted similar notices stating that a reduction of 25 per cent would take place on and after this date, and from his former representation we believe this action arbitrary on his part; and

WHEREAS, When the stonecutters, masons, and riggers protested against this action, Mr. Burling made arrangements with the contractors and some other employers to return to work at their former wages; therefore

Resolved, That as the Hon. J. V. LeMoyne is in the city, that we send a delegation to visit that gentleman, and leave our case before him, asking him to take such steps as he thinks necessary in Washington towards redressing our grievances.

There will be no difficulty in replacing all these men, with the exception of the riggers who have charge of the derricks. The latter portion is the first strike we have had in their course, and that they would have done better had they pursued the same course they did last year, and appealed to Washington for a revocation of the order. The delay in the work will be but slight.

THE JAIL ESCAPE.

ITS EFFECT.

The recent jail escape, like the recent report of the Grand Jury, has had a wholesome effect. The former has served to improve jail discipline, and the latter to prompt the county officials to a greater care in their actions. This was especially apparent in the jail yesterday. The halls that used to be lined with prisoners were deserted, and the cell-doors that had been swinging upon their hinges at the will of the occupants were doubly locked. The authorities were far more careful about admitting visitors, and the prisoners were suffering for want of the leniency which had of late been shown them. The change was great, and one much needed.

The Sheriff was found to be doing his utmost to capture his missing boarders, but up to a late hour all efforts had been in vain. He listened to story after story of the knowing ones as to the whereabouts of the escaped jail-birds, but the novelty soon wore off. One individual came to him and reported that he knew where seven of the refugees were quartered. Sheriff Agnew's judgment dictated that it would be fruitless to look for them in that direction. Others fruitlessly to look for them in that direction. Others fruitlessly in that direction. Others fruitlessly could lay hands upon this or that prisoner, but, strange to say, none of them did anything of the kind, and up to nightfall none of them, beyond the two already reported, had been robbed of their liberty.

ANOTHER THEORY.

No new theories as to how the escape had been effected were advanced, except by the prisoner Harry Muldoon. It is given for what it is worth. His theory was that the jailer, Tally, had let the escaping party have money enough to get away, and had raised a purse of $200, and given it to the struggle to get hold of the key. Muldoon, it will be said, had the key long in advance of the escape, and the cells from which the escapes had been made had been unlocked an hour before. He maintained that no real resistance had been made to the escape, that he knew of the plans several days in advance, and sent notes to the jailer asking an interview that he might put him on his guard. The plotters, he said, were not inclined to let him into the job, or out of the Jail with them, and as a consequence he was anxious to tell their work, but could not get a chance. Muldoon was married, and, his wife said, feeling as he did that he would go up, instead of down; that the foremen, proportionately as much as their subordinates; and that the reduction was not ordered from Washington, but was the individual act of Mr. Burling. He listened to these remonstrances so far as to revoke that part of his order cutting down the setters, but declined to make any further modifications. Yesterday the men called on the superintendent, make a last and unavailing appeal, and then struck. There were about 200 in all.

THE BLACK HILLS.

CAPT. J. H. KELLEY.

On the 18 o'clock train last evening, Capt. John H Kelley, a fruit-grower at Benton Harbor, accompanied by a gentleman named Hobson, from Niles, Mich., and another named Davis, from Kalamazoo, departed for that almost undiscovered country from whose bourne the traveler is but too apt to return,—the Black Hills. The three gentlemen are to act as pilots to a party of some sixty or seventy prospectors from the Eastern States, and whom they are to join at Omaha. At Cheyenne a delegation from Galveston, Tex., will join hands and fortunes with them.

Capt. Kelley is an old pioneer, and has had considerable experience in the Black Hills region and other almost equally unknown countries in that vicinity. In the spring of 1860 he left his home in Indiana and united up Ang at Denver, and again at Central City, Col. With Ed Garnett and Green Russell, of Georgia, he discovered the San Juan diggings in Southern Colorado, and upon his return to Central City he found the authorities waiting for him, and they returned to Indiana, the party of which they formed a part being escorted and enlisted for a short time. The passage of the Pacific Railroad bill secured him appointment as an explorer on the proposed route by Gen. Dix, and in pursuance of this appointment he gave the Department details of these explorations. He gave the Department details of these explorations. He gave the Department details of these explorations. He